

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

JUNE 23, 1915



ONE AT A TIME

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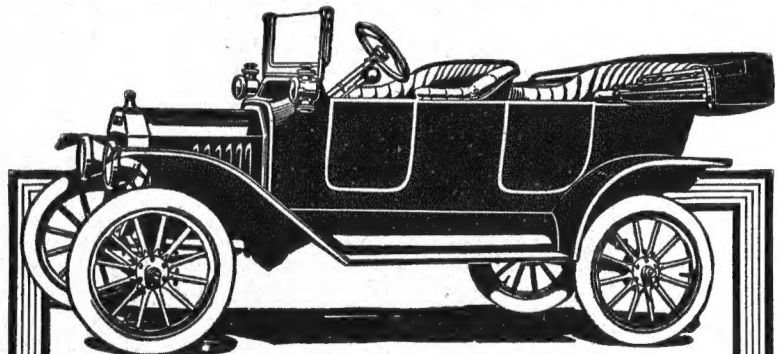
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A Special Word to Subscribers

When you receive a green notice attached to this page, it means that your subscription is one year past due. We hope you will send us \$3.00 at once, and this will pay for the past year and one year in advance. It has cost us \$3.00 to send you The Guide for the past year. Please sign the green coupon and mail it together with \$3.00 in the enclosed envelope. If you do not want the paper any longer, send us \$1.50 to pay for the past year and we will take your name off our mailing list if you wish it. If you had no crop last year but would like to have The Guide, sign the "Promise to Pay" coupon at the bottom of page 17 and mail it to us and we will be glad to carry you till November. If you absolutely refuse to pay for the paper which we have sent you (because we believed you wanted it), let us know and we will cut your name off the mailing list.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
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Commercial Display—16 cents per agate line. Livestock Display—14 cents per agate line. Classified—4 cents per word per issue. No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

2000 FREE LIBRARIES 2000

One for Every Local Association in the West

There are at the present time more than 2,000 local associations of the Grain Growers' and United Farmers in the Prairie Provinces. This mighty organization has done splendid work in improving conditions for the farmers of this country. The organization has grown in strength and ability year by year as the farmers have devoted themselves more and more to the study of the problems which confront them.

The Grain Growers' Guide as the official organ of this vast farmers' organization has to the best of its ability assisted in the carrying on of the work. The final result of the work of the organization, however, depends upon the interest of the individual farmers. Primarily the work of the organization is educational. The Guide has assisted in this educational work to a very great extent and has received hearty co-operation from the organization.

WORKING TOGETHER

After long and careful consideration The Guide has hit upon a plan by which it is possible for the organized farmers and The Guide to work together for mutual benefit in a way that will bring wonderful results in the cause for which all of us are working. The plan is simply that these 2,000 local associations will collect the subscriptions for The Guide from the members in their districts and in return for this work The Guide will free of charge donate a circulating library to each local association of men or women in all three provinces. The full details of our scheme are contained in the announcement on the back cover page of this issue of The Guide.

We have explained many times on this page the excessive cost of collecting subscriptions and have shown that when the subscription price of The Guide was \$1.00 per year it cost us over \$1.00 on the average to collect each new subscription. This explains why The Guide can afford to donate a library free of charge to every local association that will collect these subscriptions for us.

It will be a very easy matter for any association that would like one of these libraries to collect all the subscriptions in their immediate district in a couple of days. Any member who is interested in the association work would willingly take his rig and drive around for a couple of afternoons and pick up subscriptions and it will only require the work of two or three members in this way to canvass the whole district.

AN EVER GROWING LIBRARY

The library which The Guide will donate will be one of the very best that can be purchased with money and the size of it will depend entirely upon the number of subscriptions which the local association sends in. If the local associations take hold of this work in earnest we will continue the system in the future and every year the library will grow. Any association can easily secure at

the beginning a library of thirty to forty volumes, costing from \$15.00 to \$20.00. The larger associations will easily be able to secure a free library of from 150 to 200 volumes, costing from \$75.00 to \$100.00. The larger the library which The Guide can donate to any association, the more satisfactory it will be to The Guide because the larger will be the number of subscriptions received. The value of a good circulating library in the community cannot be over estimated. It should contain some good books on economic and social questions, good novels, books on the war, travel, history, adventure, domestic science, care of children and a wide range of other subjects. There will be the whole field of books to draw from. The Guide is willing to allow the association to make its own selection, tho The Guide will be glad to assist in every possible way in choosing the most suitable books for the purpose.

A great many local secretaries have assisted The Guide in collecting subscriptions and have been paid a commission for so doing, while others have collected them free of charge. In this case, however, wherever the local association takes up the work and will canvass the whole field, the local agent will

subscription will cover the cost of collecting subscriptions and that we will have the dollar clear for revenue.

Our free library offer has been figured so that this amount will be received by The Guide, consequently the larger the library we can donate the better it will be for The Guide.

The proposition of a good library is a matter of great public interest and for this reason we feel that a large number of our subscribers will gladly pay their subscription for two, four or nine years in advance in order that they may increase the size of the library which will be donated to their association.

Out of every \$10.00 for a nine year subscription we are giving \$2.00 for a library. This leaves us \$8.00, but the use of this money at 7 per cent. will give us the extra dollar and thus allow us \$1.00 per year for The Guide.

We hope that the local associations will take hold of this matter at once and arrange to have subscriptions collected at all picnics and country fairs and in addition to having their district canvassed thoroughly get every possible subscription for one year or more. But where a farmer who is not a subscriber is short of money you may get him on one of our short term offers and then you can collect his renewal after the harvest.

A GOOD PROPOSITION

We feel this is one of the best propositions that has been put before our local associations in the history of the organized farmers. If it proves to be a great success, which we believe it will be, we

will see good libraries springing up all over the country. We are taking good care to see that full instructions are given for handling the libraries so that they will be a success. We know there are a few small circulating libraries in the West that are not successful because they are not handled properly. We have, however, secured the rules and regulations which are used by the most successful libraries and we will give them freely with each library. The competition will remain open until the 31st of August and each association will be credited with the subscriptions sent in, but if it is taken hold of generally it will be continued thru the fall and winter so that we hope the local associations will take hold of it at once.

As soon as the competition closes the books will be assembled for the libraries and will be neatly and securely packed together with instructions and lists for additional books and will be shipped either postpaid or express paid, absolutely free of all charges to the person authorized to receive them on behalf of the association.

Read carefully the details of this new subscription plan on the back cover page of this paper.

Don't Wait any Longer!

The actual number of subscribers on our mailing list is today over 35,500. There are a small number of these whose subscriptions are now one year in arrears. We have sent them already five notices. This week we are sending them another notice as we do not want to lose a single subscriber. By sending \$3.00 now they will pay for the year in arrears and one year in advance. Those who had no crop last fall may sign the "Promise to Pay" coupon on page 17 of this issue and we will carry them till November. But we cannot continue to carry subscribers one year in arrears and unless we hear from them we shall cut them off the mailing list.

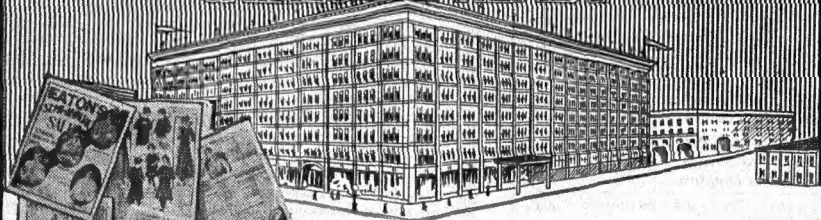
undoubtedly be glad to drop his commission and work for the library. Every member of the association will then pay in his subscriptions promptly to the secretary or whoever is appointed to receive and send the subscriptions in full to The Guide and everyone will be glad to assist in the work because the result will be shown in the library, which will rapidly grow and continue to grow from month to month.

WE WANT \$1.00 PER YEAR

In arranging the libraries we have fixed it up so that The Guide will receive an average of one dollar a year for subscriptions on every one except the short terms. The financial year of The Guide closed on May 31 and in the year that has just passed the total amount of money collected in our subscription department was \$19,296.96. If we had received an even dollar clear from each subscription we would have had \$34,000, which would have made a tremendous difference to The Guide's finances and would have helped to cover the loss in business caused by the war and the consequent decrease in advertising revenue. By increasing the subscription price of The Guide to \$1.50 we have hoped that the extra 50 cents per

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

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THE MANITOBA SCANDAL

The investigation into the Manitoba parliament buildings scandal, being conducted by a Royal Commission, headed by Chief Justice Mathers, continues to bring sensational evidence to light.

V. W. Horwood, the late provincial architect, who is under medical treatment at Rochester, Minn., and the much wanted Salt, both consented to give evidence if the commissioners would visit Minneapolis in order to hear them, and sittings were consequently held in the Minnesota city. Both told sensational stories, involving cabinet ministers, the contractor and Dr. R. M. Simpson, president of the Winnipeg Conservative Association, now in France with the Medical Corps. Horwood stated that Kelly, the contractor, gave \$100,000 to the Conservative campaign fund out of the overpayment on the caissons. His estimate of the cost of that job was \$500,000, including the \$100,000, but the price actually paid was \$844,000. One contract was let before plans were drawn, and the architect was simply told what the price was to be, and instructed to make out an estimate which would add up to that figure. In order to do this he had to put in the highest possible price for everything, and then include larger

quantities than were actually used and work which was not done at all. The mystery of the little black book, in which the figures showing the depth of the caissons had obviously been altered, was explained by both Salt and Horwood. These alterations were made on the instruction of Hon. G. R. Coldwell, once Acting Minister of Public Works, Horwood erasing the correct figures and

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MR. GREEN'S ILLNESS

Moose Jaw, Sask., June 18.—F. W. Green, honorary secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, who has been lying seriously ill at his home in Moose Jaw during the past month, has gone to Montreal, where he will undergo a course of special treatment. Mr. Green has been holding his own during the past two weeks, and hopes are now entertained for his recovery.

telling Salt what to write in their place so as to make the depth correspond with what had been paid for. Horwood admitted that his evidence before the public accounts committee was untrue, and said he told Sir Rodmond Roblin he would like to confess, even tho he might be sent to jail, but the ex-premier told him to cheer up, it was only politics, and the matter would soon blow over. Sir Rodmond warned him, however, to be very careful about his records, and to leave everything so that if a commission was appointed in fifteen or twenty years' time it would not be able to discover anything wrong. Horwood positively denied the statement attributed to him by a former witness, Elliott, that Kelly had told him he had given \$12,000 to the Liberal campaign fund. Altho stories of this kind have been freely circulated in the press, no evidence to this effect has yet been tendered.

Hon. Dr. W. H. Montague, Minister of Public Works during the last year and a half of the Roblin administration, was also shown by Horwood to have known what was going on. One inci-

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Previously acknowledged...	\$110.00
St. David's District, Oak Lake, Man.	160.00
Total	\$270.00

dent in which the doctor figured was the preparation of bogus plans for the dome. E. C. Shankland, a Chicago architect was employed for this purpose, Dr. Montague instructing Horwood to visit Shankland and have him draw two sets of plans, one for the actual construction and another, with heavier and more expensive steel, on which the contract was to be based.

The disappearance of the inspector, William Salt, was another interesting chapter unfolded at Minneapolis. Salt was first given a holiday at the suggestion of Hon. G. R. Coldwell, and an attempt was then made to bribe him to come back and swear to the truth of his incorrect figures. He refused to do this, and altogether received \$11,300 for staying away.

M. G. Hook, who was sent south with \$10,000 in currency for Salt, declares that he was held up in Omaha and robbed of that sum, together with \$400 of expense money.

Dr. Simpson came into the plot as collector of the campaign fund, and for a time gave orders to Horwood as to his dealings with the contractor. Dr. Simpson has a strong box in the vaults of the Royal Trust Co., and the commission has cabled him that he has been charged with conspiracy to defraud the province of a large amount, and asking him if he will return and if he will allow the strong box to be opened.

Hon. G. R. Coldwell is being examined, but little information has been obtained from him so far. His memory fails at the most important points and he declares that he was deceived by Horwood.

A DISAPPOINTED DAD

I hear that Daniel O'Leary, Michael's father, is almost disappointed in his son. According to a correspondent, "O'Leary"

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father was interviewed and asked if he was surprised at his son's bravery. He replied: "I am surprised he didn't do more. I often laid out twenty men myself with a stick coming from Macroom Fair, and it is a bad trial of Mick that he could kill only eight, and he having a rifle and bayonet." How's that for the proper spirit?—London Daily Mirror.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 23rd, 1915

HELPING THE COMMUNITY

On page 22 of this issue of The Guide will be found an article entitled "Helping the Community," which we commend to the special attention of our readers. This article, written by E. Boissier, of Guernsey P.O., Sask., has been awarded the first prize in the competition recently held by The Guide in which four prizes were offered for the best articles telling how the Grain Growers' Associations and the U. F. A. have helped the people of the different parts of the West. The Waterloo local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, whose manifold activities are described, is not a large Association, having only about 33 members, but its influence for good in the community in which it is situated is nothing short of wonderful. It has brought to that community education and enlightenment along many lines, political, intellectual and agricultural. It has secured for the district the telephone, the rural mail delivery and a choir. It has provided wholesome entertainment and brought the people together for social and philanthropic purposes. It has made its men better farmers and its women better mothers and better housekeepers. It has reduced the cost of living and increased the profits of farming by co-operation in buying and selling, and it has made the people who live within its sphere of influence happier and more prosperous men and women. The story of how all this has been accomplished should be an inspiration to every farmer in Western Canada to endeavor to make the Grain Growers' Association or the U. F. A. in his locality as great a help to his community as that of Waterloo is to the Guernsey district.

TOO MUCH SECRECY

The recent exposures of the rottenness in the political system of Manitoba is a matter of vital concern to the people of the province and to every citizen of Canada. The public money is raised by taxing it out of the people, both directly and indirectly. Some method must be devised to ensure that public revenues shall be honestly and efficiently expended. No doubt if the record of several other provincial governments in Canada were examined closely there would be a good deal of graft exposed. There is altogether too much of the "hole in the corner" method about the trans-action of our public business. Why should our federal and provincial governments maintain so much secrecy regarding their actions? In the city of Winnipeg the board of control, which corresponds to the cabinet, holds its meetings in public and the press is freely admitted. There is no good reason why the greater part of the meetings of the cabinet ministers should be held in secret. It is the business of the public they are transacting and it should be transacted in daylight. If such publicity could be secured the public would have much greater confidence in politicians than they have at present and there would be less underhand work done by governments. Such publicity would have effectually prevented the crooked work done by the Manitoba government. The first step towards such a reform is to have a real, bona fide Direct Legislation Act upon the statute books of each province. For some reason the Saskatchewan government still keeps the Direct Legislation Act in cold storage. What they have to cover up we do not know, but they must have some reason for not wanting the people to have any voice in the lawmaking. The Alberta government is also open to the same suspicion on account of the jokers which they slipped into the Direct Legislation Act in that province. In the light of the Manitoba

situation it is not safe to allow governments to have absolute power. The people get as good government as they deserve, is an old and generally true saying. It is our duty to deserve better.

THE WEED PROBLEM

Crop reports received from a great number of different localities thruout the West mentioned that weeds were very noticeable in the crops this year. Weeds, like the poor, are always with us, but the extent to which weeds are allowed to decrease the returns from the farm depends upon the farmer himself. The solution of the weed problem rests entirely with the individual. Legislation which has as its object the control of weeds can at best only suggest the methods whereby this object can be attained. There are farms in localities which are notorious for their dirty land on which the crops each year are comparatively clean. How are such farms worked? First of all, great care is always given to the sowing of seed grain which is entirely free from noxious weeds. Then clean cultural methods are followed. What is every clean farmer doing just now to keep down the weeds on his land? He has probably just finished summerfallowing. The land which was set aside for this purpose was plowed shallow last fall and immediately packed so as to put those weed seeds which were on the surface in the ground where they would be encouraged in every possible way to grow as soon as spring opened up. Then as soon as the weeds showed up thickly he would harrow or disc the land to kill them before they got too far advanced. Then directly seeding was over he would plow this land as deeply as possible and harrow it immediately so as to put it into a receptive condition to take up the June rains. Then thru the summer he will carefully watch for the weeds to germinate and whenever the small seed leaves appear above ground he will go over it with the harrows, or, if necessary, the cultivator. The road allowances, too, and odd fence corners will come in for their share of attention so that weeds on or anywhere near the farm will never get an opportunity to form seed. Unfortunately treatment similar to that outlined above will not control all kinds of weeds. Just how to control perennial sow thistle without putting the land in such fine condition that it is easily blown away in the spring is a question which is confronting farmers in several localities. Scutch grass is another weed which is very difficult to eradicate and The Guide would be glad to hear from farmers who have successfully made use of any methods which permanently control these weeds so that this information can be published for the benefit of less fortunate farmers. Weeds are a very serious problem in the West today and the only way in which they can be successfully controlled is for each farmer to keep down all he can on his own farm. Let every farmer in the West pay strict attention to the control of weeds this year.

INCREASED SERVICE IN MARKET PAGE

Farmers today realize more than ever before the importance of the selling end of their business. The greatly increased interest which is being taken in livestock has led to a closer watch being kept on the livestock markets. The three principal livestock markets at present in Western Canada are those at Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton. Prices on each of these are largely governed by those ruling on Southern and Eastern markets, particularly those of South St. Paul, Chicago and Toronto. So that prices on the principal livestock markets may be seen at a glance our weekly

market page has been arranged so as to include a comparative table showing livestock prices on the markets mentioned above and it is intended that this shall continue each week to be a permanent feature in The Guide. A great many farmers, too, either sell farm produce to the local stores or ship direct to a nearby large town. Arrangements have been made with correspondents in each of the principal market centres thru the West to obtain a report of the local farm produce prices each week so that readers shipping produce may know exactly what price to expect for their shipment. From now on arrangements have been made that correct reports will appear each week from Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Brandon and Winnipeg, and the Moose Jaw and Edmonton produce markets will be added to this list shortly. It is hoped that our readers will appreciate that the improved service The Guide is giving will enable them to get better prices for their produce.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

A scheme for the relief of unemployment in the West which is said to have been proposed by Hon. Robt. Rogers, is announced from Ottawa. The proposal is that the idle men in the cities shall be employed in clearing scrub and timber on unpatented homesteads, payment for the work being advanced by the Dominion government and made a charge against the land. Homesteaders desiring to take advantage of this scheme to get land cleared should notify the land office where they filed, and men looking for jobs will be required to register at the same places. It is suggested that the provincial governments co-operate with the federal authorities by inaugurating a similar plan for patented lands. How far this scheme will go towards relieving unemployment depends upon the number of homesteaders who are willing to go into debt to get clearing done and the number of men who are willing to go out into the more remote districts where the homesteads are and work at this laborious task. The funds at the disposal of the federal government for the purpose are no doubt limited, but it does not appear likely that there will be a very large demand from the homesteaders for men to work under these conditions. However, the scheme is an attempt to give productive employment to idle men and is well worthy of a trial at least until harvest time, when, given favorable weather during the next few weeks, there will be lots of work for all who want it.

PUBLICITY OF CAMPAIGN FUNDS

It is generally understood that he who pays the piper has the right to call the tune, and if the public were aware of the source of the campaign funds of the political parties in Canada there would not be the surprise which is expressed in many quarters at the character of the legislation which is passed by governments of both political parties. It is known as a general thing that the railway companies, the manufacturing interests, the bankers, the liquor men and other powerful organized interests are generous contributors to the campaign funds and that whichever party may be in power these interests are always consulted before any legislation is passed which affects their business. While this is generally known, these contributions are made secretly and it is very seldom that the facts can be made public in such a way that their truth cannot be questioned. If this could be accomplished, a very different class of men would probably be found in our

legislative chambers. If the voters in some of the agricultural constituencies, for instance, knew that the candidates of both Liberal and Conservative parties had their election expenses paid from funds contributed by the railways, banks and manufacturers, it would not be difficult to persuade them to nominate and elect a representative of their own who would be free to represent the people who elected him rather than the interests mentioned. Since both parties profit by the present condition of affairs, it is not perhaps surprising that both parties have so far always rejected any proposal for securing the publicity of campaign funds. In the United States, however, the people became so sick of the work of the election crooks that a law was passed a few years ago, limiting the amount of money which could be spent to secure the nomination and election of candidates, and requiring the publication of the names of all persons and corporations contributing to the funds of political committees working in two or more States, including the national committees and national congressional campaign committees of all political parties. This act was passed in 1910 and amended and strengthened in the following year. It has not put an end to political corruption in the United States, but it has at least enabled the people to know who is paying the expenses of the candidates who come before them to ask for their votes. It has also no doubt prevented some corporations and interests who have formerly had an undue influence with the government from placing their funds at the disposal of the politicians. President Wilson was elected at the first presidential election after the passage of this law, and while it was not claimed that this fact is responsible for his election, it is nevertheless an admitted fact that Mr. Wilson has been more free from the influence of special privilege and more fearless and effective in dealing with the corporations than any other United

States president in recent years. The publicity of campaign funds is one of the progressive measures which Canada might very well copy from the United States.

THE BEST MARKET

Protectionists often condemn the Free Trade policy of buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest as cold-blooded brutal selfishness. But it is not so, on the contrary it is the right policy and beneficial to all concerned. When we buy things where they are the cheapest we buy them where those who have them are most anxious to sell. It is because some things are plentiful, easily produced and in excess of the demand in certain places that they are cheapest there. On the other hand, when we sell on the dearest market we sell to those who are most in need of our goods. It is because things are scarce, difficult to produce and in great demand at certain places that they are dearer there. Thus to buy in the cheapest market helps to prevent a glut at that point and to sell in the dearest prevents famine somewhere else. Under Free Trade each country and locality would be encouraged to produce those things which it could produce with the least labor and expense, and would procure those things which it could not produce cheaply in exchange for its own products.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

The lengthy casualty lists which are published every day furnish a grim record of the stern reality of war. Engagements which in former wars would have been important and even decisive battles are in this tremendous conflict but minor incidents regarded as part of the day's work. For nearly eleven months now the nations have been sacrificing blood and treasure without stint and at a rate unprecedented in history and still the end of the

war seems further away than it did at the beginning. German militarism shows no signs of being crushed within the immediate future, indeed the Kaiser's armies are showing a vigorous offensive at many points on the battle line, and are still occupying the greater part of Belgium and considerable territory in Northern France. The Allies on the other hand have a foothold in Galicia, Alsace and in Austria near the Italian frontier. It is estimated by French experts that Germany and Austria have lost 6,726,000 men in killed, wounded and missing, this being nearly one half of the men called to the colors. The Allies have probably lost almost as many, Russian casualties having been particularly heavy, and there is no doubt that both sides will lose millions more before the war ends. The hope of the Allies now lies in the production of a greatly increased supply of equipment, especially guns and ammunition. Germany is utilizing not only her own immense armament factories, but also the engineering plants of Belgium and the coal and iron mines of Northern France. It is in Great Britain and in neutral countries that the supply of munitions of war available for the use of the Allies can be increased and this phase of the war is now being vigorously pushed. The men, apparently, are coming forward faster than they can be equipped, and determination to see the thing thru no matter what the cost may be, grows every day.

It must be remembered that every cent of the money that was stolen in the Manitoba Parliament Buildings crime came out of the pockets of the people. Every man, woman and child in the province has been taxed because of the dishonesty of the grafters.

Farmers who want to be sure of having help at harvest are hiring men now. To delay is to take dangerous risks.



THE TROUBLES OF A NEW PREMIER
Premier Norris waited upon by his friends (?)

Marketing Your Grain

A Series of Articles Showing the Various Stages and Steps by which the Grain Crop of Western Canada is carried from the Farm to the Foreign Market

Article II.—Sampling and Inspecting

The methods by which the grain is sampled and grades determined has been the cause of considerable discussion throughout Western Canada for a number of years and will undoubtedly continue to be a matter of lively interest for years to come. For this reason an absolutely accurate account of the system of inspection and grading is desirable to place before the readers of The Guide. The following account of the inspection and grading was written by Dr. Magill, chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners, and may be taken as authoritative and reliable.

Inspection at Winnipeg

The grading of the grain cannot be easily done in the railway yards. Uniformity is essential to good grading, and if different inspection offices were placed in the different railway yards, uniformity could not be so well maintained. Further, such offices would be far from the place where the grain is bought and sold. Shippers and buyers of the grain require to be in close touch with the inspection office. The actual grading, therefore, and the issuing of the certificates are done in offices rented by the government in the building of the Grain Exchange. Samples are taken from the car. The other details necessary for the issuing of the certificates are collected in the yards, and both the samples and the details are taken to the inspection office in the Grain Exchange.

As the grade is given by the inspector upon the samples presented to him, and as he does not see the car from which the sample has been taken, it is essential that a fair average sample be secured. Further, as the length of time between harvesting and the close of navigation on the Great Lakes is only about seventy days, no obstacle must be put in the way of rapid transportation of the crop. The trains reach Winnipeg every day in the week, and every hour of the twenty-four. Sampling is done, therefore, by night as well as day, and on Sunday as well as other days.

The samplers work together in gangs in shifts of eight hours. They work in gangs because team play is more efficient than solitary effort. Usually the gang consists of fourteen men, four of whom are track foremen, eight are samplers, one is a car opener and one a car sealer.

Checking Up the Train

On the arrival of the train the conductor leaves the car bills in the railway company's yard office. The train clerk of the inspection department makes a list of these bills, showing the car numbers, the name of the shipper, the shipping station, the destination, and the name of the person or company to whom the car is billed. These details are necessary for the issuing of the certificates. He takes this list to the yard office of the inspection department, and hands it to the clerk there. This clerk is also a government employee, and his work is to prepare the sheets needed in the inspection office. These sheets are two in number, a larger and a smaller. The larger sheet shows all the details mentioned, and the smaller, a carbon copy, only shows the car number and a column for the grade. Both these sheets are sent to the inspection office with the corresponding samples, but the larger sheet with all the details is given to the clerical staff who issue the certificates, while only the smaller sheet is given to the inspectors who grade the grain. In this way all knowledge of the ownership of the grain is kept from the man who grades it. He

As was stated last week on this same page, it is not claimed that there is very much new material in these articles. The facts published are taken from the Canada Grain Act, Dr. Magill's pamphlet on inspection, The Saskatchewan Commission Report on Grain Markets, various documents put out by the Grain Commission and other public sources. It is important, however, that farmers whose chief source of income is from grain should spend some time studying the methods by which the grain is handled and marketed. The Canadian system of marketing grain is a good one, but it is not perfect, and as the weaknesses in the system are found they can be corrected. Every farmer who reads these articles should provide himself with a copy of the Canada Grain Act, which can be had free for the asking from the Department of Trade and Commerce, House of Commons, Ottawa, Ont. Another document which every farmer should have is a pamphlet entitled, "Grain Inspection in Canada," by Dr. Magill, which can be had free of charge upon application to the Board of Grain Commissioners, Fort William, Ont. A copy of the last report of the Board of Grain Commissioners can also be secured free from the same source and should be on every farmer's bookshelf. Another valuable public document is the report of the Grain Markets Commission of Saskatchewan, which may be had free of charge upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Regina. There is a tremendous amount of valuable information on the grain trade which cannot be published in the articles in The Guide, and additional reading in the reports mentioned above will be very helpful to farmers who are interested in the grain trade.



A gang of samplers in the Winnipeg yards ready for work, consisting of track foremen, a car opener, a car sealer and a clerk. The probes or "stickers" are for taking samples.

does not know whose grain he is grading; his information is limited to the number of the car.

Taking the Sample

When the train is ready the work begins immediately. A train consists of about forty-five cars, and the gang should finish with it in less than one hour. The car opener leads off, opening the car doors, and placing an empty sample bag in each car. These bags are well cleaned beforehand, so that no foreign matter shall be mixed in the sample.

The sampler mounts the ladder, enters the car on top of the grain, and drives his probe into the grain several times and at several points. He empties the grain each time out of the probe on to a cloth laid on the grain near the car door.

The space between the grain and the roof of the car is not deep. A line, called the load line, marked on the inside of the car shows how deep the car should be loaded. It sometimes happens that a car is loaded so full that a fair sample cannot be taken. In such cases the



Probing the grain, showing the sampler with his probe or "sticker" on top of the grain, the track foreman upon a ladder leaning thru the car door, the cloth upon which the grain is emptied, and the sample ticket.

fact of overloading is put on the ticket by the sign "I.H.," which means "hold for inspection." Such cars are provisionally inspected at Winnipeg. The car numbers are sent to Fort William with instructions to inspect while being unloaded.

Plugged Cars Penalized

Less frequently cars are "plugged" loaded, that is to say, with intent to get some low-grade grain past the inspector by concealing it somewhere in the car. The sampler may discover the fraud, and if he does not the inspector at the terminal point usually does. Plugging is a losing game for the shipper, for the whole car is graded according to the quality of the worst grain found in it.

If the car is divided by partitions, a sample is taken out of each partition, otherwise the unit of quantity for sampling is the car.

The track foreman mounts the ladder, leans over the car door, watches the probing, mixes up the sample so as to secure an average, puts it into the sample bag, writes the sample ticket, inserts the ticket in the sample bag, and on descending hangs the bag on the car door.

His name is stamped on the back of the ticket, and on the face he writes the car number, the date, the load line, the initials of the sampler, and any other notations necessary, e.g., leakages, etc. Should any questions arise later about the sample, the ticket shows who did the work, the notations made at the time and the name of the foreman responsible.

When the sampling is finished the bags are collected, counted and taken to the government office in the yard. The numbers on the sample tickets are checked with those on the track sheet by the car office clerk, and both the samples and the sheets are sent immediately to the inspection office.

The car sealer follows the samplers, closing and sealing the doors. Every car is sealed at the shipping point by the railway agent. The object of sealing is, of course, to protect the grain on the way. At Winnipeg only one door of the car is opened, and therefore only one seal is broken. The car sealer reseals that door, and the seals are not touched again until the car is placed at the elevator to be unloaded.

When the samples reach the office they are set out on the tables according to number, those ending in 0-2-4, etc., being put together. Each inspector then takes his sheet, the small one prepared by the car office clerk, and picks out the samples the numbers of which correspond with the numbers on his sheet, and he places them in large boxes in rotation as they appear on the sheets.

Setting the Grades

The inspection proper then begins. As good light is essential to grading, the inspection begins at 9 a.m. and ends at 3 p.m. The north light being the best, each inspector does his grading at a north window. The actual grading can only be done by men legally qualified and appointed either as deputy inspector or inspector. Inspection turns mainly on three points: the quality of the grain, the condition and the admixtures. The quality depends on soundness, color, weight and the percentage of hard wheat. The condition depends upon moisture content (which in doubtful cases is tested mechanically), heat, etc. The admixtures are tested by a process of sieving

Continued on Page 14

Farm Experiences

TO MOVE BARBED WIRE

My plan in handling barbed wire is to take a bar, say crowbar, to slip thru spool. Now have two blocks to slip on bar. Put bar in wagon in front of cleats on top box, which will hold bar from pulling out. When you start to unwind, fasten the wire to the end post and drive away, a man standing in the wagon holding a stick on the spool to keep it from running out too fast. In moving fencing, I make my own spools, which are large enough to hold half a mile of wire. First take the wire off the posts, put your spool on the bar, fasten end of wire to spool. Stand in wagon and turn spool by hand. In this way you can take up half a mile of wire on one spool. Now drive to new fence, tie wire to end post and drive away the whole half mile. Now tie wire to that end post. As to tightening this wire on the fence, I have a stretcher I got from a mail order house for 75 cents, which I think is the handiest thing on the farm. I take my stretcher and grab the wire with both ends and pull up. Staple as much as you have taut and move on. You can tighten 40 or 50 rods at a time.

S. H. Man.

FARM WATER SUPPLY

A good farm without water is one of the most unenviable propositions possible in this country, as besides being a source of

WHAT IS YOUR EXPERIENCE?

We welcome contributions to this page from our readers. Each article should relate to one subject only; it should be the actual experience of the writer and should not exceed 500 words in length. Every farmer has some particular way of doing a thing which saves him time and which his fellow farmers could make use of to advantage. If you have a "good thing," would it not be a generous act to tell your friends about it? All the readers of The Guide are friends, so make this a place for "swapping" ideas. If you have nothing else to write about, give your experiences on any of the following subjects:

What work can be most profitably done on the roads thru the summer? How can roads in your district be best maintained?

Which way have you found to be the most profitable in marketing your grain? By the load at the elevator, consigned to a commission firm, on the track, or how?

When do you figure on having your cows freshen? And why?

What provision do you make for succulent crops for your pigs during the summer? What crops do you sow, and when and how for this purpose?

How have you made provision for a plentiful water supply on your farm? Did you have any difficulty finding water? What method did you adopt or what led you to dig your well where you found water?

Have you an Automobile? If so, how much does it cost you to run it? Is it more economical than a team of drivers? Do you consider it a good investment for the farmer?

How much did you make feeding steers during the past winter? What did you feed, how much and so on?

We pay for any of this material used at the rate of 25 cents per 100 words. Address all letters to Agricultural Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

continuous annoyance and drawback it definitely forbids the development of good agriculture. Such a farm was my lot to handle a few years ago and a honey-comb of thirty-five foot wells of no use was discouraging. I was new to the district and accepted the advice to dig deeper as water would be found anywhere if one went deep enough. After reaching fifty feet in blue clay with no signs of water I tired, chiefly because my next neighbor had just bored 200 feet in three places and got no water. I tried the willow method with no success! So I tried another plan. Noticing that several of my neighbors had good wells

at fifteen feet I concluded that water must be on my land at that depth too. I had a twenty foot auger made from a nineteen foot rod of half inch square steel with a hand auger one and a half inches wide welded to it. For turning, a flat hardwood singletree is best having a square hole made in it to fit the iron rod and an iron plate bolted onto each side of the wood to hinder wearing. This will move up and down the rod and is better than a wrench for turning. By lifting one end it is easy to put great power on lifting the auger or in hardpan a man can stand on one end and another turn with a pipe on the other. I dug no holes

to start with and after the first two feet could bore with the auger alone. I could go down nineteen feet in two hours, being fortunate in never striking a rock in fifteen borings. I could not find that the lay of the land, presence of gravel, knolls or signs usually quoted had any influence on the presence of water as, on a level surface in a distance of two rods, I had blue clay to fifty feet at one point and sand with lots of water at fifteen feet at the other point. After trying all likely places near the buildings I bored in a small hollow thick with willow. I got a very strong spring in gravel at twelve feet, pure and quite soft, while all other wells around had been so impregnated with iron oxide that they were unfit for use. The roots of the willow reached down to the water and, despite the unpleasant position, by clearing off the bush and grading the place up it is now presentable and the oasis of the farm.

When I consider the labor others expended digging for water and the ease with which I found it, I think that in a district where water is found within twenty feet it is better to bore fifty holes one and a half inches in diameter than dig one well without the least idea of what one may find. I have several neighbors who hauled water ten years and dug wells all over the farm and then got water at twelve feet within two rods of the house door with this simple method.

T. W. W. Man.

How a Cheese Factory Saved a Community

The Story of Gentilly, Minnesota, and the Prosperity that Came with Dairying—A Churchman Who Believed that Spiritual Welfare and Material Prosperity Go Hand-in-Hand

The Beginning of Prosperity

In 1896 Father Theillon called some of his people together and persuaded them to build a cheese factory. There were not cows enough in the community to support a creamery, but a cheese factory might be operated successfully. It was established on the co-operative plan, with 30 stockholders and 57 patrons to begin. The sum required to start operations was \$1,200, but not a cent of money was paid by the farmers in cash. The stockholders gave their notes for \$1,200, the factory was built and equipped, and it was paid for out of the sinking fund. A cheesemaker was engaged, and Father Theillon himself assumed the office of manager.

That was the beginning of prosperity at Gentilly. The disappointed movement away from the community came suddenly to an end. From that day the acreage devoted to wheat was reduced, and pasture, clover and corn took its place. More cows were kept, and the business of the factory rapidly increased. The first year only 391,020 pounds of milk were received; in 1909 the figure rose to a million; and last year the total receipts amounted to 1,296,387 pounds. That shows the interest of the people in the movement. And now with less acreage to grain, more wheat, barley, oats, etc., are threshed at Gentilly than were threshed before the cheese factory was started, due to higher yields secured by manure, rotation and cultivation.

Success of the Factory

The success of the factory, from the standpoint of efficiency, has been remarkable. It is said to be the best cheese factory in the state. Since 1909 the lowest net average price per year paid to farmers for butterfat was 33.44 cents in 1911, and the highest price was 38.47 cents in 1912. Of course, these prices include the skim-milk. Last year the factory paid \$1.45 per hundred pounds of milk or 36.49 cents per pound of butterfat. The average price received for the cheese was about 16 cents a pound, and of this amount the patrons received 14 1-3 cents. These figures are the more significant when it is considered that the factory runs only from

April 1 to December 1 each year, the period when the price of dairy products is the lowest.

Father Theillon says: "These figures quoted, eloquently prove that a cheese factory is giving better returns to farmers for their milk than a creamery. There is probably a little more work for farmers patronizing a cheese factory than for those patronizing a creamery, if we consider, for instance, the necessity of hauling milk daily most of the time to a cheese factory. But I am absolutely certain that our farmers are receiving at least \$4,000 more for their milk every season than they would get if they were running a creamery instead."

Cheese of the Best Quality

Every operation of the factory is calculated to make the most cheese of the best quality at the lowest cost. The whey in cheesemaking always contains a considerable amount of butterfat, and this is wasted in a good many factories; but at Gentilly the whey is separated and the butterfat is sold to the creamery at Crookston at creamery prices. This is one of the factors that keeps down the cost of manufacture—1 1/2 cents per pound of cheese last year. In 1913, also, the amount of milk to make one pound of cheese averaged 9.75 pounds, and one pound of butterfat made 2.55 pounds of cheese. That is good management. Furthermore, the Gentilly "First Premium" brand has been awarded many prizes in state and outside contests. The complete statement for last year is as follows:

Pounds of milk received...	1,296,387
Pounds of fat received...	51,390
Average test	3.95
Paid net to patrons for milk	\$18,753.02
Net to patrons, per 100 lbs. milk	\$1.45
Net to stockholders per 100 lbs. milk	\$1.48
Net to outsiders per 100 lbs. milk	\$1.42
Net to patrons per lb. fat..	36.49c
Net to stockholders per lb. fat	37.65c
Net to outsiders per lb. fat	35.68c
Pounds of cheese made...	131,057
Pounds of milk to 1 lb. cheese	9.75

Pounds of cheese to 1 lb. fat	2.55
Money received for cheese sold	\$20,848.79
Price received per lb. cheese	15.91c
Net to patrons per lb. cheese	14.31c
Net to stockholders per lb. cheese	14.75c
Net to outsiders per lb. cheese	14.00c
Running expenses	\$2,030.64
Cost to make 1 lb. cheese..	1.55c
Cost to stockholders per lb. cheese	1.25c
Cost to outsiders per 1 lb. cheese	2.00c

That is what the cheese factory, under Father Theillon's scrupulous and efficient management, has done for the people of Gentilly. But it must not be surmised that, in assuming this additional duty, the Father has neglected his church. Far from it. In fact, it is only since the cheese factory started that the church has come into its own. The parish is growing now; families have long since ceased moving away; the people are prosperous and thankful; and a great new church is in course of construction. That is the climax of the story at Gentilly. It has been Father Theillon's dream for years, but he is now no more enthusiastic in its fulfillment than are the people of his parish.

The New Country Church

The new church is a splendid edifice, superior to many a wealthier church in St. Paul or Minneapolis; and it stands practically in the open country. The funds are being raised by local subscription, and it will cost about \$25,000 when complete; but that does not indicate the true value of the structure, as the people of the community are donating a part of their services in addition to the money. Father Theillon himself gave \$5,000 to the fund from his saving of twenty-six years in the parish. Perhaps he had saved it for this very purpose. At any rate, money has no particular attractions for Father Theillon any more. He has his cheese factory and his new church. He is surrounded by a happy, prosperous grateful people. He has the personal satisfaction that comes from useful service well performed. And he is content.—The Farmer, St. Paul.

The Mail Bag

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Editor, Guide:—A question that is very much in the interest of true democracy and justice is how can we elect our members of parliament so that we can have representation according to population and every party represented in proportion to the vote cast for that particular party. Surely every fair minded person will acknowledge our present system of electing our representatives to parliament is very unfair. It often happens that a political party can have a majority of members in the house in spite of a popular majority of the total vote being registered against them.

In reading a book recently we came across a plan of proportional representation and drew the attention of a couple of our fellow Grain Growers to the proposition. They thought it was a good scheme, so we submit it to you for criticism and publication if you wish:

1—That electors be permitted to vote for candidates at large. Say if Manitoba is entitled to ten members for the Dominion House, each elector can vote for ten men or he can culminate his votes on a smaller number if he choose.

2—That the unit of representation be the total vote of all parties divided by the number of seats the province or electoral district is entitled to. To illustrate, a province or electoral district has a total vote of 100,000, divided by ten, the number of seats, we get 10,000, the unit of representation or one member for every 10,000 votes cast.

3—That any party may nominate candidates up to the number of seats the district is entitled to, and the candidates receiving the largest number of votes be given certificates of election till the seats are all filled. For example, an electoral division has 100,000 voters divided as follows:

Conservatives	42,500 x 10	= 425,000
Liberals	33,500 x 10	= 335,000
Independents	24,000 x 10	= 240,000

Amt. of representation	100,000	1,000,000
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Conservatives nominate ten candidates and vote their total vote of 425,000, divided by 100,000, amount of representation, gives them four seats and 25,000 votes over. Liberals nominate ten men and vote their total of 335,000, divided by 100,000 gives them three seats and 35,000 over. Independents nominate three men and culminate their vote of 240,000, divided by 100,000 gives them two seats and 40,000 votes over. Now we have:

	Members	Votes Over
Conservatives	4	25,000
Liberals	3	35,000
Independents	2	40,000

Here we have only nine members and there are ten to be elected. The ticket having the largest remainder of votes over after dividing the total vote cast for that ticket be given first place and so on till all vacancies are filled, and in case of a tie a casting vote could be arranged. The Independents in this illustration would have the largest remainder and would be entitled to the one vacancy, making ten members. This appears to me fair and practicable.

ALBERT MCGREGOR.

Arden, Man.

CO-OPERATION AND CREDIT

Editor, Guide:—I was pleased to see Mr. Musselman's very excellent reply to those demanding that the Central should sell twine and other supplies on the credit system.

There have been several co-operative stores opened in this province and I believe of those who have been in operation for a couple or three years, most have come to grief. The rock on which they have been wrecked is the giving of credit. Usually they begin with little capital and selling on credit soon eats this all up. The customers do not pay up their accounts at the fall, but want to be carried and some do not pay at all. Those who pose as strong co-

operators and socialists are often big sinners in this respect.

The directors are then compelled to borrow at the bank on high interest, the wholesalers press for their accounts and more borrowing is done. Finally the concern collapses, there is a sale, losses have to be met by the good shareholders, violent recriminations ensue, the directors seek to blame all on some officer of the company to clear themselves and there is "the devil to pay" all round. I write this as a warning to others desiring to open a store. Such a store or company in Saskatchewan is in reality a joint stock company and must be registered and incorporated as such before any business is commenced; the premises must also be registered; each stock holder must receive a stock certificate for his share witnessed by some outsider, and a lawyer ought to be engaged to advise generally at the beginning.

It is wisest to co-operate by placing a joint order with the Central at Moose Jaw, and on a cash basis—in fact, this is the only safe plan; an angel from Heaven could not make co-operation succeed on any other plan. We farmers have got to learn to pay cash all the time.

CO-OPERATOR.

THE COUNTRY STORE

Editor, Guide:—The country stores are certainly a necessity in the same sense as the line elevators are a necessity where there are no co-operative elevators, and the deals we receive from the stores

year we divide the profits amongst ourselves and not give them to our local merchant, and by so doing we shall be a little nearer to getting the one hundred cents of value for the dollar expended.

JOHN A. PUTT.

Sec. Bailey G. G. Co-op. Trading Ass'n. Pinkham, Sask.

ONTARIO AND THE TARIFF

A prominent farmer in Saskatchewan has sent us the following letter from a friend in Ontario:—

In answer to yours of recent date, which I was very pleased to receive. Among other things you refer to the recent additions to our tariff. Yes, tho an old question it is by no means dead here in Ontario. And while willing and determined to pay our war debts, many believe the increase was not for that purpose. I am beginning to feel that the question of for or against tariff and free markets is outside of the field of practical argument. You refer to the motion made in the House by W. F. Cockshutt, of Brantford. I never thought I would live to see the day that a man would dare to stand up in our Parliament and propose such a thing and insult about eighty per cent. of the people of this country. I imagine he must have had a good deal of support from his party before doing it, and it is not impossible, had it not been for Mr. Aikins and a few others of his party, that it would have passed, at least in a measure. Do we have to go outside of our country to find those who are not loyal to the best interests

who would approve of a commission to fix prices on all local produce brought into this—our London market—such as butter, say 20 cents, eggs 15 cents, poultry, fruit, vegetables at similar prices, and this by people with salaries of \$2,000 or more. So with fixed prices in wheat, thirty-five per cent. protection on what is sold at home, and the world in which to sell the balance, would not Canada indeed be an Eldorado for the manufacturer and his employees to dwell in?

No wonder the manufacturers and those connected with them would stifle the influence of your Grain Growers' Guide. Does it not remind you of the "silver-smiths" of Ephesus who made silver-shrines for the Goddess Diana, not that they did not believe in the doctrines preached by the Apostle Paul, but their craft was in danger, and therefore St. Paul's preaching was seditious, and so it goes. I contend that the producer from the soil has a heaven born right to sell to whom and to where he thinks it is to his best interest. It may be going too far, but I also think he has nearly the same right to buy in the same way. I fear I am tiring you with this long letter, but I feel that we see these things from the same angle or viewpoint, which of course is always pleasant, and while we are in the minority now, it will not always be so, and I think we should be able to discuss these matters even if against our personal interests as well as party. My first vote was for Sir John A. Macdonald's National Policy. I thought I was right then. Trusting to hear from you again.

R. R. S.

A LUMBER DEALER

Editor, Guide:—I read some time ago an article in your paper about the question of co-operation, the summary being that only one party to the controversy springing up between the farmers and country merchants was trying to solve the problem of lower prices. Being in the lumber business, I am specially interested in this question and would like to see it discussed in your columns. As far as prices are concerned, it is hardly possible to charge less than \$25.00 per thousand here for common boards, shiplap and dimension lumber, with a 5% discount for cash, or sell for cash only at \$22.50 per thousand. The average price of the above lumber runs about \$17.50 or \$18.00 per thousand f.o.b. our station. Then there is a 2½ mile haul from the station, for which we have to pay \$1.25 per thousand. Add onto that the expense of piling the lumber, retailing it out with the consequent loss and waste here and there, rent, insurance, wages and minor expenses and it is a mighty hard proposition to keep from going under. The farmers' Association have handled four or five carloads in the last two or three months and the townspeople are now beginning to order with them (at least part of them) and if things keep on it will only be a matter of time until the local yards will have to close up unless we can get together in some way and thrash this matter out.

The farmers are getting as good prices from the lumber mills as any dealer is getting and altho a retail lumber yard is practically a necessity in any town, we will all have to close up at the rate things are going at the present time. I would, therefore, like to see this matter well discussed in your paper to see if there is not some way of the retail lumbermen still staying in the business and get at least part of the farmers' business.

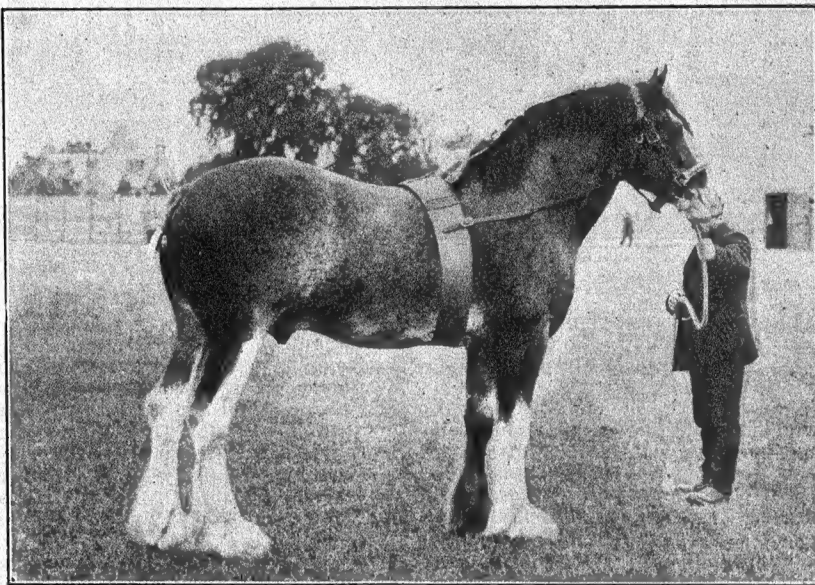
INTERESTED READER.

PROGRESS AND POVERTY

The richest countries of the earth contain the most poor. Wherever food and raiment and shelter can be made cheapest, best and quickest, there are to be found more people wanting those things than was the case before.—British Columbia Federationist.

THE VANTAGE GROUND OF TRUTH

No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage ground of truth.—Bacon.



"Dunure Footprint," bred and owned by Wm. Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr, Scotland. A famous Clydesdale sire.

are about equal to those which we receive from the line elevators, good and bad, according to how they are watched.

Country merchants make quite a capital out of the credit extended to farmers, quite forgetting the fact that "He who pays, pays for him who never pays." A great boon would be conferred on Western Canada if all the retail merchants would refuse to give credit and then we farmers would buy a year's supply ahead at the lowest cash prices, instead of paying for the year's supply that is gone at the highest credit price. Let us do as "Country Merchant" suggests—take into consideration all the expenses the local merchants are put to—hired help, rent of store, interest on capital, bad debts, depreciation, value of dead stock, etc., all these items are added to the cost of the goods we buy. Cannot we all see what great savings can be affected by buying direct from wholesale warehouses thru Central, in bulk quantities?

By all means let us co-operate, but in such a manner that at the end of the

of the same? Can't you imagine the shades of Charles the First and Warren Hastings conferring together, saying, "Why should we have lost our heads for simply exploiting our country a bit in our time when men in the advanced 20th century of Christendom are allowed their freedom?" I remember well in 1911 trying to discuss the moral side of the question of tariff and protection with a well known clergyman, especially as it affected the Western farmers of whom he knew. I omit the name he applied to them, but he said they were selfish and not willing to give the manufacturers, especially the millers, a fair chance to live.

I have a neighbor who is violently opposed to free and wider markets, especially with our neighbors to the south of us. He believes and looks upon everything produced as raw material that should be worked up and sold as the finished article, even including the farmers themselves. He even goes so far as to say that we could have enough artisans in Canada to consume all that we grow and produce. Again, I know of those

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

THE RUSSIAN AND HIS VODKA

Ruth Kedzie Wood, an American traveler and authoress, who paused by the way, the other day spoke very emphatically of the curse the Vodka shops had been to Russia. Drunken peasants lay strewn everywhere along the road, with the mud from the carts splashing upon them and no one thought to drag them away, it was such a common occurrence. Both the men and the women drank, but the men most.

Their intemperance was not to be marveled at, she claimed, in view of the miserable condition of their lives. About eighty-five per cent. of the people are engaged in the farming industry, and of these many are so poor that they hardly manage to live from one season to the next. She was very hopeful that the closing of the vodka shops would prove to be the beginning of a new era for the peasantry of Russia.

The war, too, in other respects, unmitigated evil as it seems, would, she believed, prove a blessing in disguise in freeing these people from their social and political slavery.

At any rate, it is an interesting spectacle to see a people so addicted to liquor suddenly deprived of their drink without anarchy resulting. Undoubtedly it is because the peasantry of Russia has been so much accustomed to being ruled by an iron hand that they accept this drastic change so placidly, as, unquestionably, it is the Englishman's strong feeling for personal liberty which has made him show up so badly on the liquor question in this great national crisis.

Nevertheless, when men are dying by the thousand at the front because we are short of munitions of war is not the time for the individual to reduce his efficiency by self-indulgence.

NO COMPETITION

The difficulty of converting women themselves to the use of labor-saving devices in the home is given by the manufacturers as the reason for the high cost of these articles, according to the Delineator. It goes on to comment on this fact editorially and declares that the reason women are so slow to adopt modern methods which make for efficiency is that they never have to encounter competition in their work. Unfortunately, from the standpoint of efficiency. They have a sure and certain life job. If Smith doesn't like Mrs. Smith's cooking, he cannot say to her, "Mr. Brown's wife is a far better cook and housewife than you are, and if you don't look up and do better, I'll make her a proposition to take on the job." If that were possible, women generally would be keyed up to a higher standard of efficiency in their homes and they would find it necessary to provide themselves with every appliance which would aid them in keeping their houses spotlessly clean and their tables provided with the best of food, properly cooked and well served.

Such an opinion will no doubt raise a storm of protest from housewives all over the country, some of whom think that they are first class housekeepers, and perhaps are really so, and from others who will protest that they are not in a financial position to install labor-saving devices.

Let us take up first the case of the really capable housewife. Her house, if she is really an efficient housewife, will be spotlessly clean and tidy from garret to basement, inclusive, and the back yard will be as presentable as the front. There will be no grimy curtains and no mussed cupboards. Anything short of absolute cleanliness and order in the home is inefficiency.

The food served to the family will be well balanced, perfectly cooked and daintily served. Moreover, the funds expended by her for house furnishings and clothing will bring one hundred per cent. returns in real value.

Anything less than this is inefficiency in a greater or less degree. In order to reach such results the woman who

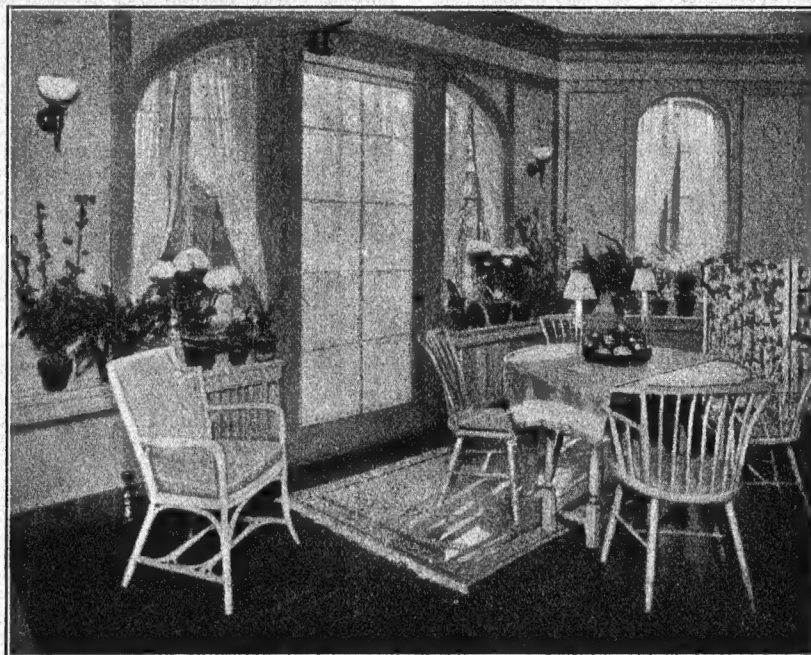
does her own work must arrange a very complete system of work and must introduce all the labor-saving devices as she can afford them. She needs a power washer and mangle, waterworks and sewer, screen doors and windows, a vacuum cleaner and a dustless mop and duster, and as soon as there is a thoroughly practical one on the market, a dish washer.

Without these appliances it is practically impossible for one woman to keep a perfectly spotless house, provide proper food for the family and have a moment left in which to call her soul her own and cultivate the finer things of life.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

HEAD CHEESE

Dear Miss Beynon:—In The Grain Growers' Guide Homemakers Column there was a request for a recipe for head cheese. This is one we have used for years: Soak the head in salted water until all blood is gone. Boil until the



Furniture of simple design, painted white

meat leaves the bone, skimming all the froth. Set the liquor to cool. The meat we separate, the lean from the fat, when cold, then run it thru the meat chopper, using the medium disc. Take the fat off the liquor, using some of it to moisten the meat, boil for fifteen or twenty minutes. We use some kind of cereal, corn meal or wheat granules preferred by us. Seasoning to taste. This is nice cold or fried, rolled in flour then dipped in whipped egg. Hoping this may meet the approval of those who asked for the recipe,

FARMER'S WIFE.

PREACHERS' LIFE NOT EASY

Dear Miss Beynon:—The letter which appears in your issue of June 2, under the heading of "Ministers have an easy life," is a most charming example of the ignorance of the average Canadian woman, and a striking instance of the superficial view she takes of life.

Nobody who has any ordinary knowledge of a minister's life, from that of a bishop to that of a humble Methodist parson, will subscribe to the view that it is easy. In the first place it is a pecuniary sacrifice. There are few ministers, who, if their intellectual qualities had been used in other spheres, could not become comparatively wealthy men. Secondly: No minister can preach and do his work unless he puts in hours a week of patient and laborious study; this is part of his work which is not apparent to the public eye and hence foolish people imagine that it does not exist. Next there is the physical strain; public speaking from

the pulpit is one of the most exhausting things known—the it looks easy—and most ministers on Monday mornings are mere nervous wrecks. Perhaps your correspondent occasionally visits her friends? Does she ever come home tired? How would she care to pay forty or fifty calls a week, with long drives in between them? The minister frequently has to do that and to come up fresh and smiling at each place of call.

The minister is everybody's property, and so, for that matter, is his wife. He must always be ready with consolation for the sick and dying, with advice and help for the needy, and in addition must make the church pay its way and run smoothly.

Your correspondent, doubtless, does her spring cleaning once a year and admires the result, her husband seeds his land and harvests his crop; the minister is always sowing, and on poor soil, and never sees his harvest, he is always cleaning up and the floor on which he works only seems as dirty as before.

The minister has expenses which the

and a greater tendency for her to become a godly nation. Yours faithfully,
T. C. B. BOON.

Goodlands, Man.

DO YOU CAN PEAS?

Dear Miss Beynon:—I will just write a few lines to let you know there is another farmer's wife who gets much enjoyment and help by reading your Homemakers Page.

I have watched this page very closely for the past few months and quite agree with the ladies about women voting. I think if they were entitled to a vote they would do much good for the world in general. Some time ago there was a discussion on the Homemakers Page about rug making. I must say I find rugs very useful things in using up old clothes. I tear the best part of the clothes in strips of carpet rag width, sew them all together, wind in a ball and knit them with wooden needles. First I knit a piece about twenty inches wide and thirty inches long. Then knit a border about six inches wide and long enough to reach around the main piece, if round corners are desired; or, if square corners are preferred, knit two pieces as long as the main piece and sew one on each side. Then knit two pieces long enough to reach across the end after side pieces are sewn on. This makes a very nice rug to put in the kitchen, in front of washstand or door. It saves lots of scrubbing, and I think that is what every farmer's wife aims to do is to save all the work she can.

Would some of the readers please send a nice recipe for bottling green peas, and in exchange I am sending a nice supper dish. It is good, and easy to prepare.

Apple Fritters

1 cup of sweet milk, 1 egg beaten well, 3 tablespoonfuls sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of lemon extract, a little salt, 1 small teaspoonful of baking powder. Add flour enough to make as stiff as pancake batter. Then pare, core and slice thin three apples and add to the mixture. Grease griddle and bake in the same way as pancakes. Serve hot with syrup. Two teaspoonfuls of egg powder may be used instead of eggs in case you don't have eggs. You can also use any kind of fruit.

Wishing you every success, I will sign myself,

JUST A YOUNG WIFE.

INFORMATION ON BUGS

Dear Miss Beynon:—If "Spring-water" will enclose a United States five cent piece (not Canadian) to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., and ask him to send "Circular No. 47, Bureau of Entomology, upon the Bedbug," she will find all information how to destroy them. If it is desired to destroy them by fumigating the whole house, then let her send 10 cents altogether and ask for "Circular No. 46" as well, "Hydrocyanic Acid Gas against Household Insects." Probably a letter addressed to the Entomologist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, mailed free, will obtain the desired information free of charge. I have recipes here myself, but I can recommend the above way. On application, the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., will send a list of most useful papers on every conceivable subject of interest to anyone, most of them costing only five or ten cents.

BACHELOR.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

A little cork fell on the path of a whale,
And he lashed it down with his mighty tail;
But in spite of his blows, it quickly arose
And floated serenely in front of his nose.
Said the cork, "You may flap and sputter and rap
But you never can keep me down,
For I've made of stuff that is buoyant enough
To float instead of drown."

OFFICERS:

Hon. President—D. W. Warner . . . Edmonton
 President—James Speakman . . . Penhold
 Vice-Presidents—
 H. W. Woods . . . Carstairs
 S. S. Dunham . . . Lethbridge
 Rice Sheppard . . . Edmonton
 W. D. Trego . . . Gleichen
 Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge . . . Calgary

DISTRICT ASSOCIATION A SUCCESS

Climax Union, No. 451, in forwarding dues for seventeen members, reports that the union is making good progress. On February 19 a basket social was held in the schoolhouse, at which the attendance was very good, and the entertainment was very successful, thanks to the committee who looked after the arrangements for same. The songs composed and sung by John R. Jones, and the limerick given by the Rev. T. E. Jeffery deserve special mention, and the splendid program of songs and recitations was also very much enjoyed by the audience. The baskets were auctioned by Owen Davis and Johnnie James and realized the splendid sum of fifty dollars which was handed to the treasurer. The members are of the opinion that these social evenings should happen often. In his report the secretary, B. R. Headley, makes special mention of the Ponoka District Association which, he says, is their pride and which it would seem impossible to them to get along without. Thru this District Association the farmers are able to sell their hogs on a commission of 20 cents per head, whereas in the past they were compelled to take from 25 cents to 50 cents or \$1.00 less per head than the actual market price. Mr. Headley says that it is their wish that more of our local unions would start these district associations and stick to them thru thick and thin, as they believe it would be to the benefit of all concerned.

SUCCESSFUL PICNIC

Bulwark Union, No. 416, held a picnic at Bulwark on Monday, May 24, but owing to the short space of time in which they had to make preparations for same, they were not able to arrange for a speaker to be sent from the head office, as they only decided to hold the picnic about two weeks before the date set. However, they had a very successful day, about 450 people being present. There were baseball games and football games during the day besides some other athletic sports and a big dance in the U.F.A. Hall in the evening, all of which were very much enjoyed.

GOOD NEIGHBORS

On Saturday, March 17, the Berrywater Local Union, No. 195, organized a bee for the purpose of putting in David Mills' crop, he being a member of the union and unable to do so himself thru prolonged illness. Francis Baden arranged the details and acted as foreman. Thirty-five farmers of the Eastway and Hearnleigh districts turned out with 140 head of horses and the necessary implements. All worked with a will, with the result that the job was finished at 5.30 p.m., when everybody adjourned to the house where Mrs. Mills and several lady helpers had a well spread table to which ample justice was done. Mr. Mills takes the opportunity thru the medium of this paper to express his heartfelt thanks and appreciation to all concerned for the help accorded him.

WOMAN S AUXILIARY REPORTS

Mrs. Mabel H. Scott, secretary of the Women's Auxiliary of the Travers Local Union, No. 451, has sent us the following report:—

Our Auxiliary was formed during the middle of last summer and by the end of the year we had a membership of twenty-four. Some splendid meetings were held in the U.F.A. Hall at Travers, and at Xmas the U.F.A. and W.A. got up a box social, program and dance. The boxes were auctioned and about \$35 was taken in. Then on February 26 the Auxiliary gave a very successful entertainment followed by a dance. A very comical and catchy play was staged, entitled "The Old Maids' Club," a few outsiders taking part as well as the members of the Auxiliary. A good program was also given. The weather was fine and the hall was packed. The sum of \$49 was taken in, leaving us \$40 after paying the expenses of the evening. Special mention must be made of the splendid help given us by all the U.F.A.s and a number of outsiders who helped

in various ways. One month later (March 26) the play was taken to our neighboring local at Lomond, Travers Auxiliary giving the play and program and Lomond furnishing the supper. A large crowd turned out and more money was made than at Travers, the sum being divided between the two Auxiliaries. Only a small sum was left after paying all expenses, but the two Auxiliaries had a chance to get acquainted and help to keep a friendly feeling between the two clubs. As our district was so severely tried by drought last year, few people have been able to help with money to any relief funds or Red Cross, and we feel thankful that we have been able to get our Auxiliary into so good a shape financially. We have decided on helping the U.F.A. with the hall and making improvements, something that will benefit us all, U.F.A. and W.A.s, rather than some things that would be a benefit only to us. Our annual picnic is to be held on June 11 and great plans are being made for it. As bountiful rains have fallen here during the last few weeks a good crop is almost a certainty now, so we hope for general success in both our U.F.A. and W.A.

SALE FOR RELIEF FUND

At a meeting of Kinsella Union, No. 277, held on May 29, it was decided to hold a sale of farm produce on Saturday, June 12, the proceeds to form a local Relief Fund. As soon as same is in working order a donation will be voted to the Central office for the Patriotic Fund. The union has agreed to join with Viking Union and order twine from the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. A committee has been appointed to arrange for a picnic on July 1.

MR. AUSTIN REPORTS

The following report has been received from our director, P. S. Austin, of Ranfurly:—

Re organization in Frog Lake district, some fifty miles north of Kitcooty, away across the Saskatchewan River. On Saturday morning early R. A. Wilson met me off the train, and drove me twenty-five miles on my way. At Mr. Graham's, Lea Park, I found him ready with another team to take me the balance of the way. I marvelled at the enterprise shown by these men who were making this sacrifice of time and energy for the good of the U.F.A. and its extension work. This trip was particularly interesting to me in many ways. I had never covered this territory before, the organization intended being the first U.F.A. local to be established north of the Saskatchewan until you get into the Beaver River district, a hundred miles to the west. Frog Lake school is alongside of the Frog Lake Indian Reserve, and I had the opportunity of viewing the historic places made famous by the outbreak of Riel's second rebellion; the old fields, long returned to wildness, of the first missionaries into this north country; the spot where the teachers and police were massacred, and viewed their graves, their names, the date of the massacre, April 2, 1885, all being kept in good order by the government in memory of service given by those early pioneers. I was also reminded that here, too, I stood today right on the edge of civilization, still moving rapidly northward, into still newer and promising territory. How much farther may the homesteader go and yet be assured that nature will reward him for his efforts in agriculture, I inquired. Some said two hundred miles still farther north and still farther. We arrived at the schoolhouse about eight o'clock after an all day drive. There had been a downpour of rain which no doubt discouraged many in showing up. However, some twenty or more were on hand. On account of the efforts made in reaching this place it aroused some suspicion among some that we were politicians, and it was some time before we could get enough interest shown to get an organization started. We stayed in the game, however, until a dozen or more signed up and made a temporary organization, setting a date two weeks ahead for another meeting when they fully expect to have a big turn out and complete their organization. We were given to under-

stand by a few at the meeting that they had reasons for not wanting to go ahead with the U.F.A., but were unable to get them to come out with their objections. We learned afterwards that there was an impression in the district that the U.F.A. was a Liberal machine, organized to boost the Liberal candidate, as there had been one up there in an auto representing himself as a U.F.A. candidate, nominated by the Liberals, and the only way I could reconcile them was to show them a copy of the executive minutes and the resolution in respect to our prospective political attitude. Alvin C. Varnum, of Frog Lake, was selected as temporary secretary. Early on Sunday morning, May 30, we started back to the C.N.R. We reached Mr. Graham's at about 2 p.m. There I met the president and secretary of Riverton Union and made arrangements to pay Streamstown, Tring and Riverton a visit on June 28, 29 and 30 respectively and they promise big meetings.

Dalemead Union, No. 461, held its third annual picnic on May 28. L. McKinnon was again good enough to throw open his grounds and a crowd of about three hundred spent a most enjoyable day. The following gentlemen gave interesting addresses: J. P. McArthur, M.P.P.; Mr. Toblin, M.P.P.; Mr. Riley, Liberal Candidate for East Calgary; Jas. Speakman, president of the U.F.A.; and J. M. Fulton, of the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League. The members of the Ladies' Auxiliary as usual put up a magnificent "spread" and they with the sports and refreshment committee made the picnic a howling success. This union is still flourishing and the secretary states that he is confident that we will be satisfied with the regular report which he hopes to forward early in July.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Victoria—P. S. Austin . . . Ranfurly
 Edmonton—George Long . . . Namao
 Strathcona—H. G. Vickery . . . Strome
 Macleod—G. W. Buchanan . . . Cowley
 Calgary—J. A. Bishop . . . Hedington
 Red Deer—D. Buckingham . . . Stettler
 Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks . . . Jenner

BELGIAN RELIEF

The following letter has just come to hand from the Belgian Consul at Winnipeg:—

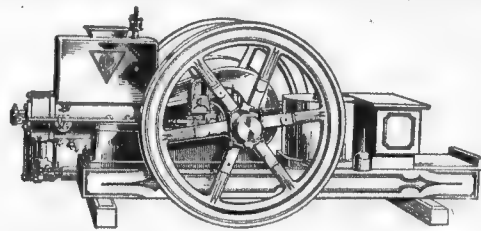
P. P. Woodbridge, Esq.,
 Sec'y U.F.A.,
 Calgary.

Dear Sir:—I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, enclosing your check for \$1,750 for the Belgian Relief Fund. It was certainly an agreeable surprise for me to receive such a generous contribution from the farmers of Alberta and please accept my most grateful thanks. The response to my appeal has been most enthusiastic and we have so far received more than we expected. It speaks well for Canada, and two weeks ago his Majesty, the King of Belgium, sent to the Consul General at Ottawa a letter of thanks for the splendid work of relief done by Canada. Your contribution and others received are sent immediately to the headquarters of the Belgian Relief Fund at Montreal, where there is a special purchasing committee, having at its head the president of the Montreal Board of Trade.

A. J. H. DUBUC,
 Belgian Consul.

WILL READ THE GUIDE

The Pine Lake Union, No. 463, in dealing with the matter of the official circular and use of the Alberta section of The Guide, has decided that the secretary shall be required to bring a copy of The Guide to every meeting of the local so that anything of interest in the Alberta page may be read out to the union and discussed if thought necessary. This union also feels that the political question is a very vital and grave matter and must be gone into very carefully before a definite decision is arrived at.



If You Can Drive a Horse
 You Can Easily Operate an

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THE ADVANTAGES OF A GAS engine for farm use are so well recognized that today it is simply a matter of selecting an engine that will do the work with the least attention and expense.

THE DESIGNERS OF THE Alpha were not satisfied to build an engine that would merely reduce farm work. They went a step further and developed an engine, that in meeting every farm requirement, also reduced the work and cost of operating an engine.

ANY MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD who can drive a horse can operate an Alpha. Simply oil it, turn on the fuel, give the fly wheel a turn and it will plug along all day, sawing wood, pumping water, grinding feed, cutting fodder or silage. It will be a big help to your wife as she can use it to run the cream separator, churn and washing ma-

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THE ALPHA HAS NO BATTERIES to weaken or cause trouble. It starts and operates on a simple, low speed magneto. The carburetor acts perfectly with either gasoline or kerosene fuel. The ignition system is the simplest and most reliable ever used on an engine; you will understand its operation at a glance and never have any trouble in getting a fat, hot spark.

ASK FOR THE ALPHA ENGINE catalog. It is a book you will read with interest from cover to cover, and it will show you what great progress has been made in simplifying and improving engines for farm use. Get all the facts about the Alpha before you buy any engine for use on your farm.

Eleven sizes, 2 to 28 horse-power. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, and with either hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

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PRESIDENT ADDRESSES METHODIST CONFERENCE

"Preach less about the torments of the hereafter and pay more attention to present suffering and injustice," was the concluding advice which President Maharg of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association gave to the ministers and delegates at the Methodist Conference on the occasion of his address to that body in the Metropolitan Church, Regina, on the evening of June 14, when by special invitation the president presented to the Methodist Conference the organized farmers' views on the subject allotted to him, "The church and its relation to the rural problem."

The high position which the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has won for itself, as well as the high esteem in which our president is held in the opinion of the very best classes of the people of this province, is well demonstrated by the attitude which the churches have assumed toward this great body of organized farmers.

President Maharg was warmly received by the conference upon being introduced by the Rev. Dr. McMillan, who in his introductory remarks spoke in eulogistic terms of the splendid work of the Association, concluding with the statement, "If I ever decide to quit the Methodist Church and join something better, I shall join the Grain Growers." Greatly to the amusement of the doctor's clerical brethren, Mr. Maharg was ready with the witty rejoinder that in order to be worthy of membership in the Grain Growers' Association the Rev. Doctor would have to live up to the very best teachings of the church.

The president dealt in a comprehensive manner with the rural problem from the standpoint of the farmers themselves and stated that there could be no real remedy without a fuller and truer recognition by society of the importance of agriculture. He spoke convincingly of the handicaps under which the rural church as well as the rural pastor is working because of competition, duplication of machinery and lack of co-operation on the part of the churches themselves, affirming that the churches differ not so much on basic moral questions as on insignificant details of doctrine and practice. He appealed for a more practical religious teaching, stating that the church lays too much stress on so-called moral, ethical or sentimental phases of life to the neglect of the practical and showed that the business of life could not be divorced from the ethics of life without serious detriment to both. Mr. Maharg advised the preachers to take a more active interest in politics and the great economic problems of the day and admonished them to pay more attention to the injustice and the consequent torments of the present and preach a little less of the torments of the hereafter in which he for one had little faith.

Speaking of the great growth of temperance sentiment throughout the province and the strong stand which the Association has taken on the question of abolishing the retail sale of liquor in Saskatchewan, Mr. Maharg stated that he did not consider that the fight would have been won when the legislation promised had been enacted, but that the real fight was still ahead of us and that for its successful working out, Premier Scott's policy both merited and required the fullest co-operation on the part of both the church and the Association.

Mr. Maharg's remarks were very well received by the conference and it developed that quite a number of the preachers are active members in various locals of the Grain Growers' Association.

J. B. M.

MISFORTUNE RE-UNITES

We have held our re-organization meeting and it has been successful beyond my expectations. We are again alive at Tessier, with an enrolled strength of twenty members and many more promised, and considering the discouragements we have had for the last three years, the

optimism and enthusiasm of those present was very encouraging.

We have suffered more thru poor crops than the districts where their crops were totally burned out, and our creditors have been busy in squeezing the last cent, in many cases succeeding and leaving families in pretty hard circumstances. Those who joined realize that it is necessary for the farmers to do something to help themselves and have turned to the only organization in Saskatchewan that will enable them to do it. Our meetings are to be held in the schoolhouse, monthly, the Saturday before full moon. The officers elected were as follows: President, Ed. Smiling; Vice-President, Wm. McBeth; Secretary-Treasurer, Alex. Cumming; Directors: Messrs. Black, Smith, Yellowlees, Hanson, Nesbitt, Leonard.

ALEX. CUMMING,
 Sec. Tessier G. G. A.

HARD TIMES

Altho we have 18 members on our roll, we have only 10 paid up members. I have delayed sending in fees hoping to get some more to pay up, but owing to the complete failure of crops in our district last year and also conditions caused by the war, money is very scarce.

We have a few very enthusiastic Grain Growers who are deeply interested in the welfare of the Association. We had a very interesting meeting last month. Our members always bring their wives and families to the meetings and lunch is served and literary programs given along with the business of the Association, which is a great help to the community.

I am enclosing \$5.00 fees for 10 paid up members for 1914.

JOHN T. PICKETT,
 Sec. Motherwell G.G.A.

KILLING THE TOWN

A bank manager in the West wrote us a short time ago asking for information as to procedure in establishing a co-operative store in his town, in the proposed organization of which he was interested. He intimated it was argued locally that as it would have a tendency to displace the retail merchants its effect would be "to kill the town," and he wished to know our views on the subject.

This argument—foolish as it may appear—is as old as the co-operative movement itself, and will persist as long as we have private traders to advance it. The merchant produces nothing so it cannot be argued that he adds one cent to the sum total of the wealth of the community. If he happens to serve a necessary purpose, contributing by his capital, skill and energy to the general advantage and convenience of the neighborhood, he has a right to adequate reward therefor. If such services are in excess of what are found to be necessary in the interests of the community, in-so-far as they are in excess the reward for his services is a tax upon the labor of his neighbors, impoverishing them to the extent of the same. If, for example, the fact that four merchants in a small agricultural community are competing with each other to supply local producers of wealth with goods in exchange, must in itself be regarded as contributing to the general prosperity, by a parity of reasoning the advantage they contribute would be doubled by inducing four other merchants to establish there also, and so on ad infinitum. It is obvious that if four merchants satisfy the needs of a locality, the increase to eight must either impoverish the former or be a source of loss to the consumers. In the last analysis it would be found the latter would be the case, as the law of self preservation would cause all the merchants, in consequence of the increase in their number, proportionately to increase the profits on merchandise to insure to each a reasonable livelihood.

If one co-operative store can satisfy the needs of a district formerly served by four competing merchants, there must in consequence be a great saving to the consumers in the cost of distribution.

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

The saving in the expenses of distribution being returned to the consumers in cash dividends in proportion to the extent they had contributed thereto by their purchases, would increase the deposits in the banks, would provide much needed capital for the improvement of the farm dwellings, land and barns, and the purchase of livestock and implements by pioneer farmers, which in their turn would enable the agricultural consumers to increase the ratio of wealth productivity of the farms of the neighborhood. Such surplus of wealth, accruing from employment of increased farm capital, would be available as capital for local industrial and civic developments, providing a demand for many classes of employment, and giving to the community a prosperity, in fact as well as in appearance, impossible under the unnecessary system of wasteful, profit-seeking and competitive distribution.

In the Canadian West many towns and villages are coming into existence every year. That fact affords the farmers an opportunity of avoiding entirely at their inception the out-of-date and unsound competitive system of trading for private profit. It is a source of regret to co-operators that Western farmers do not take full advantage of the circumstances and forestall private traders by immediately organizing co-operative stores for the common welfare.

—The Canadian Co-operator.

A PLOT THAT FAILED

J. B. Musselman,
 Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir:—I noticed in a recent issue of the Grain Growers' Guide reference to an appeal by a farmers' co-operative association in your province against the decision of a police magistrate fining them as transient traders. It may interest you to know that some years ago, owing to the activity of the local branch of the Retail Merchants' Association, a by-law was enacted by the town council, under the provisions of which it was possible for the police magistrate to inflict a fine upon the Preston Co-operative Association as "transient traders." An appeal therefrom was undertaken on behalf of the Association by Guthrie and Guthrie, solicitors of Guelph, to the Ontario High Court, and the decision was promptly quashed, on the ground that it was against public policy. The town council was mulcted in the costs.

While a decision of the Ontario High Court has no authority over courts of a similar status in your province, nevertheless it is the practice of courts to pay respect to the judgment of courts of a similar status.

In the authorities your solicitors are looking up in the matter, it will no doubt be worth their while to have regard to this case.

GEO. KEEN,

Hon. Sec. the Co-operative Union
 of Canada, Brantford, Ont.

SECRETARY REWARDED

At the annual meeting of the New Bank local, the following officers were elected: President, A. S. Wright, re-elected; Vice-President, H. Keeler, re-elected; Directors: W. Barrett, G. Garbut, S. Martin, W. Woodstock, E. Wright, T. Pinwell.

The meeting, in recognition of my services as secretary, voted me a life membership in the Association and I herewith enclose \$12.00 and shall be pleased to receive my membership card and button at your earliest convenience. I might say that I think quite a lot of this gift, more so by it coming from our members than if I paid for it myself, and I feel proud to become a life member of this splendid organization of Saskatchewan farmers. At a subsequent meeting of the executive I was asked and I consented to continue to give the Association my services as secretary gratis, for the coming year. I explained that there was getting to be quite a little work attached to the secretaryship, but until we got stronger I should not look

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Dist. No. 1	W. H. Bessley	Balbeek
2	M. P. Roddy	Rouleau
3	G. E. Noggle	Langman
4	R. M. Johnston	Eastview
5	J. W. Easton	Moosemin
6	F. W. Redman	Grenfell
7	C. O. A. Travis	Govan
8	Thorn M. Eddy	Bethune
9	John F. Reid	Orcadia
10	J. L. Hooks	Togo
11	T. Sales	Langham
12	Andrew Knox	Prince Albert
13	W. H. Lilwall	Wilkie
14	T. M. Morgan	Aquadell
15	Frank Burton	Vanguard
16	W. T. Hall	Surbiton

for any salary. I realize of what value the Association is to the farmers and I want to know every other farmer realizes it and for that reason I am willing to give the time necessary in respect to the secretary's work.

I am pleased to say the people in this locality seem to be growing more enthusiastic in the movement right along and I hope to see our membership increase for 1915.

I expect the principal topic at our next meeting to be the organizing of a co-operative association.

WM. F. MERCER,
 Sec. New Bank G. G. A.

IN HEALTHY CONDITION

The annual meeting of the Oakdale G. G. A. was held at Eureka schoolhouse. A full report of the past year's business was given which showed the Association was in a good healthy condition. The meetings of the past year have been well attended and the utmost harmony has prevailed.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Fred Hogarth; Vice-President, Mrs. Geo. Wilson; Secretary-Treasurer, M. E. Cole. Directors: Mrs. E. Jacklin, D. O'Neill, E. E. Cole, P. Hagarty, W. Maltby and A. Kincade. Under the guidance of the above named officers and directors, we bespeak for the Association a large increase in membership and a season of profit and pleasure to all.

E. JACKLIN,
 Sec. Beaufield G. G. A.

HANLEY OFFICERS

We held our annual meeting yesterday afternoon, with over 30 members present. The executive officers elected for the current year are as follows: President, N. L. Sangland; Vice-President, Duncan McNeil, and the undersigned is Secretary-Treasurer, J. W. Clancey, our retiring president was appointed an honorary president in honor of the services rendered this local.

JNO. AMES,
 Sec. Hanley G. G. A.

KELFIELD OFFICERS

Please find enclosed the annual report of the Kelfield Grain Growers' Association. Our meeting opened at 2.30 and Jas. Vaughan, President, took the chair. All the directors were present and a good turn-out of members.

The following officers were appointed: President, Jas. Vaughan; Vice-President, A. L. Miller; Secretary-Treasurer, Jas. Kerr; Directors: Geo. Irwin, Geo. Kirby, Ed. McInnis, H. M. Gowan, G. W. Weese, R. Bulby.

JAS. KERR,
 Sec. Kelfield G. G. A.

CANA'S SATISFACTORY YEAR

The second annual meeting of the Cana G. G. A. was held in the schoolhouse for the purpose of transacting general business. President A. C. Lycett was chairman.

In the absence of Thos. Ridley, E. E. Verlee reported re the coal question. The secretary-treasurer gave the financial report for the past year, which was very favorable. The auditor's report was then given, which showed a balance on hand of \$24.10, and outstanding accounts \$16.10, making a total of \$40.20.

The president reported on the work of the Association for the past year, saying that \$795.00 was saved thru co-operation.

The following officers were elected: President, R. M. Robertson; Vice-President, Mike Kurucy; Second Vice-President, R. Boor; Secretary-Treasurer, F. A. Hancock; Directors: E. E. Parlee, E. F. Lane, J. Vedres, P. Peel, D. Abel, D. R. MacDougall. Auditors, N. D. MacDougall and J. T. Burrill.

The secretary was voted \$25.00 for his services for the past year. On motion of C. Auckland, seconded by N. D. MacDougall, a vote of thanks was tendered the retiring president, A. C. Lycett, who responded in a very suitable manner.

F. A. HANCOCK, Sec. Cana G.G.A.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

MEETINGS IN MARQUETTE

Frank Simpson, director of the Central Association for the district of Marquette, and R. McKenzie, secretary of the Central Association, will hold the following meetings in the district of Marquette: Bethany—Tuesday, June 29... 2.30 p.m. Cameron—Tuesday, June 29... 8.30 p.m. Moline—Wednesday, June 30... 2.30 p.m. Oak River—Wednesday, June 30... 8.30 p.m. Manson—Thursday, July 1... 2.30 p.m. McAulay—Thursday, July 1... 8.30 p.m. Beulah—Friday, July 2... 2.30 p.m. Solsgrith—Friday, July 2... 8.30 p.m. Angusville—Saturday, July 3... 2.30 p.m. Binscarth—Saturday, July 3... 8.30 p.m.

Mr. Simpson will speak at these meetings on the advantages of co-operation and organization to farmers in the conduct of their own business. Mr. McKenzie will take for his subject "Farm Economics."

We make a special appeal to you to advertise the meeting of your own branch as much as you possibly can. I will mail you out posters in a few days. In addition to putting these posters in the most prominent places, use your phone and remind every one you meet about the meeting. Grain Growers' meetings very often fail for want of proper advertising.

We specially invite the ladies of your district to the meetings as well as the younger people of your community. There are many reasons why we should enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the farmers' wives and young people of the farm in the activities of the Grain Growers' movement. Something of a social nature will add very much to the attractiveness of the meeting and encourage the attendance of those who have not yet become members.

The purpose of these meetings is to secure members and place before the people the benefits of organization to rural communities. Send some of these posters to neighboring branches, inviting them to attend your meeting; also to country schools. Aim to make your meeting popular and attractive. Do not rest content until the meetings of your Association are regarded as the "events of the season" in your community.

Yours very truly,
Man. Grain Growers' Ass'n.
R. McKENZIE,
Secretary.

GOING TO MINAKI

The Dugald branch are holding a basket picnic to Minaki on July 1. Trains leave Winnipeg from Union Depot at 7 a.m., and fare for the round trip is only \$2.10 from Winnipeg. Addresses by prominent workers in the Association will be given. All invited.

BIG PICNIC AT PORTAGE

The Portage la Prairie District Association is holding its annual picnic in Portage la Prairie July 1, 1915.

Mrs. A. V. Thomas and Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Dixon will be present and deliver addresses.

Hot tea and coffee will be provided for all those who wish to bring their baskets with them. The citizens of Portage la Prairie are co-operating with the Grain Growers on this occasion and there is no doubt that this will be one of the best picnics in the province this year.

A good program of sports is being arranged and there will be something for young and old. At the last a greasy pig will be let loose and everybody will have a chance to catch it.

BEN RICHARDSON,
District Sec.

A GOOD REPORT

D. G. McKenzie, secretary of the Forrest branch, reports as follows:—

I am enclosing you a check for \$24, balance due from the Forrest branch for 96 paid-up members. Our branch at Forrest is quite active and our monthly meetings are well attended. Practically all the farmers in our community are members of our society and I am glad to say the ladies also are becoming greatly interested in the Grain Growers' movement.

On June 8 several of the ladies met at the home of Mrs. D. G. McKenzie and

after a good live open discussion decided to organize an auxiliary branch to our society. Mrs. D. G. McKenzie was elected president, Mrs. J. M. Allan, vice-president, and Mrs. H. K. McKenzie, secretary-treasurer. Seventeen ladies paid their membership dues, but they are expecting a much larger membership before their next meeting. Meetings are to be held regularly on the second Wednesday of the month in the homes of the different members and subjects discussed which will be of particular interest to farm women.

We all feel the necessity of further enlightenment as to the work of the Grain Growers' movement. We would like a better knowledge of all the organization stands for, what it has accomplished and what are the best plans and methods for more effective work in the future.

We are arranging for a big picnic to be held at Forrest on June 29 and would like the Central office to send us at least one if not two speakers to address us along the lines suggested. We would like to have Mr. Henders and if possible Mr. Wood come on that date. Kindly let me know at once if they can come on that date and what it will cost us. We will undoubtedly have a big crowd out that day and believe it will be a good opportunity of informing our people of the aims of the Grain Growers' movement.

I understand the Central office have now special G.G. pins for the ladies. If so, kindly send me about thirty of these and oblige.

D. G. McKENZIE
Sec.-Treas.

A LETTER TO DIRECTORS

We commend the following letter to the attention of our directors and express the hope that they will give its contents careful consideration.

"To the directors of the local branches of Manitoba Grain Growers:

"Dear Sirs:—Permit me to impress upon you the importance of adding new members to our rolls and strengthening our organizations. Our Associations have established a name for themselves among the business institutions of the commercial world to such an extent that our officers are being called in for consultation on matters concerning the policies of the various corporations doing business with the Western producers. Our advice and help is being constantly sought to help straighten out the tangles that occur between consignors and transportation companies, and in many ways the confidence placed in the same business ability of our officers is reaping rich returns to the Western producers, members' and non-members of our organization alike.

"While this is all very gratifying and only what we might expect, we find ourselves as an Association greatly handicapped in pressing for any great measure of redress before our House of Parliament, being confronted time and again with the retort: 'Why, you are only a small percentage of the Western producers; where are the majority of these producers—they can't want this reform or they would have joined your organization and been represented here?' Hence the very men with whom we have shared the fruits of our labors for years past are classed with our opponents, whose selfish interests clash with our demands and we are turned down and denied redress thru our indifferent neighbors who have failed to grasp the possibilities and strength of a united body.

"To strengthen the hands of our officers and place the Association in a position to represent the majority of the producers, it is absolutely necessary that a large portion of these indifferent producers be persuaded to join with us and help us by their influence as well as by their financial support to prosecute the good work we are engaged in and which is becoming more urgent as the country advances. In your canvas for subscriptions for the product of an acre of grain you will find a splendid opportunity of placing before these non-members our great need as an organization of their hearty support to hold our own against

the capitalistic class who wield such a tremendous influence and power in moulding the laws of our land. Few of us realize what an influence we as individuals have and to what an extent our opinions help to mould public opinion.

"Public opinion is practically what makes the world go round. No reform can be effected without the support of public opinion. Reforms are often prevented when public opinion is against them. Reforms, meaning legislation which is for the benefit of the whole people, are often against the selfish interests of some men who like to be called 'Captains of Industry,' so it becomes good business for some men to color the news you read and on which you base your opinion, and thus bring your opinion their way. The Manufacturers' Association has grasped this great principle and is taking full advantage of its knowledge to such an extent that a new occupation has been created, known as a 'News Tainter,' whose business it is to color the news in such a way that public opinion may be prepared for any adverse legislation that will benefit the few to the detriment of the many. To such a serious extent has this been carried on to the South of us, interfering with the free will of the people, that the United States Government of Corporations has issued a book warning the general public of its ultimate results to the Republic; but, unfortunately, the edition was so small that it has been grabbed up by involved men, politicians and by the press, who stand to lose an enormous rake-off by its discontinuance.

"Our own country at the present time is being swamped by this tainted reading matter supplied by the Manufacturers' Association in large quantities in what is known to the printing trade as 'boiler plate,' sent out free and used by many of the small local papers as general news and editorials. It consists of column after column of type set up and moulded together into a sheet of the products of the brain of these news tainters ready for the press, so that you can readily see, if for no other reason than that of helping to mould a clear, aggressive public opinion, it is absolutely necessary the sympathy of the majority of our brother farmers, and by literature such as The Guide, and discussions held at our meetings, we endeavor to lead public opinion aright. Hoping you will put forth a worthy effort and that a good increase in numbers be the result.

"I remain,
"Yours in the work of creating a full and free democracy,
"WM. ALISON,
"Sec.-Treas. Souris District G.G.A."

NEEPAWA DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Neepawa District Grain Growers' Association, which was organized on March 11, will hold its first regular convention in the town of Gladstone on June 24. This district includes the local Associations at Amaranth, Arden, Wellwood, Brookdale, Carberry, Mayfield, Berton, Golden Stream, Gladstone, Lakeland, Winchester, Tenby, Glenella, Germania, Grass River, McCreary, Birnie, Eden, Springhill, Howden, Osprey, Keyes, Inkerman, Neepawa, Franklin, Edrans, Firdale, Bellhampton, Glenholm, Maitland, Ivanhoe, Oakdale, Ogilvie, Rockhurst and Kelwood. It is hoped that every local will be represented. Addresses will be given by prominent Grain Growers and others. Resolutions to be presented to the Provincial Association will be discussed. The organization of new locals will be considered. There will be an opportunity to procure literature dealing with the Grain Growers' movement. Local Associations having special business to present should communicate with the district secretary, W. R. Wood, of Franklin, in advance. Fuller announcement as to program will be made shortly.

STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM

A very hearty invitation is extended to all Grain Growers and their friends to attend a strawberry social which is being given at Otterburne on July 1, at the home of A. W. Forrester, commencing at 7 p.m. A good time is assured all who attend. Bring your pumps along for dancing. Musicians, kindly bring your music with you.

RIDER AGENTS - WANTED

everywhere to ride and exhibit a sample 1915 Hyslop Bicycle, with all latest improvements.

We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow 10 DAYS TRIAL. It will not cost you one cent if not satisfied after using bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle, pair of tires, lamp, or sundries at any price until you get our latest 1915 illustrated catalogue and learn all about our special proposition. The low prices will astonish you. It is all it will cost to

ONE CENT write us a postal, and catalogue with full particulars will be sent to you Free, Postpaid, by return mail. Do not wait. Write it now.

HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited
Dept. 19 TORONTO, Canada

FRUIT!

Fresh Okanagan Fruit direct from our orchards to you. We wish to call your attention to the fact that we are booked for every Berry that we can possibly supply this season, but we have an ample supply of

CHERRIES
At the following low prices: Dessert or Fancy Eating Cherries, shipping weight 10 pounds, net weight 9 pounds, price per case \$1.35. Red Preserving Cherries, shipping weight 20 pounds, net weight 18 pounds, price \$1.80. The above prices are f.o.b. Penticton, B.C.

EXPRESS RATES
The express rates to all C.P.R. points in Saskatchewan and Manitoba are about 2½ cents per pound, with a 35 cent minimum charge. The express rates to all C.N.R. or G.T.P. points are about 4 cents per pound, with a 70 cent minimum.

Order now and secure some of this choice fruit, as all orders must be in our hands before July 5th. Watch this space for prices on Apricots and later Fruits.

Co-Operative Fruit Growers
PENTICTON, B.C. A. J. FINCH, Mgr.

LOOK HERE SIR!

You know that you can buy better clothes and buy them cheaper in England than you can in Canada. When, therefore, we offer to sell you a suit for \$12.50 and convince you that it is as good, if not better, than the suit you pay \$20 to \$25 for in Canada, surely our offer is worth looking into.



The 'Burlington' Suit, \$12.50, duty free and carriage paid right to your door.

Furthermore, although the tariff into Canada has been increased 5 per cent, we are not increasing the price of our suits to you.

Remember, we have been doing business in Canada for six years, and that we are the largest Mail Order Custom Tailors in the British Empire.

HOW TO GET OUR PATTERNS FREE

All you need to do is to mail the coupon below, and by return post we will send you our Style Book, 72 pattern pieces of cloth and a letter explaining how we do business.

Fill out the coupon, therefore, or write a postcard and get the patterns. You'll soon be needing a suit.

Mail this Coupon Today

MESSRS. CATESBY LIMITED
(of London, England)
Dept. 1, 404 Tribune Bldg., Winnipeg

Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit.

Full Name

Full Address

(G.G.G. No. 2)



3 times as many
CASE Steel Threshing Machines

are sold as any other make of threshing machine. Remember this, if you are going to buy a machine. The CASE reputation for being the best reaches back to 1842. And today we lead all others, 3 to 1. The big reason is *just plain, reliable service*. CASE machines cannot be built better. Into each one go the best materials, the best construction and the best engineering skill that the industry has developed.

Fire-proof—Weather-Proof—Wear-proof
Built almost entirely of steel, CASE Threshing Machines are least affected by the things that send ordinary machines to the scrap pile. Fire leaves them almost intact. Weather does not warp them. Work only improves them. The exclusive CASE construction makes them without a peer. Built in all sizes, with attachments to thresh all kinds of grain and seeds. Superior to others in dozens of important ways. Most profitable to buy and run. Better be safe than sorry.

Free Information Send a postcard for "Facts from the Field"—just out. It tells what users have done with CASE machinery. We will also send our big Threshing Book, telling all about CASE Steel Threshing Machines, Tractors, Power Gang Plows, Hay Presses, Corn Shellers, Road Machinery and CASE Automobiles, if you want it. (309)

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Inc.
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12-in. Shares, each \$2.00 Every Share perfect and guaranteed to fit.
13-in. Shares, each \$2.25
14-in. \$2.25, 16-in. \$2.50

PLOWS
Gang Plows \$65.00
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GASOLINE ENGINES
FOR THE FARM
1½ h.p. \$42.50
3 h.p. 85.00
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Write for Illustrated Folder covering our complete line

The Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co., Limited
BRANDON, MANITOBA

Lumber Direct from the Mills at Wholesale Prices

Our Quality the Highest. Our Prices the Lowest. Our Service the Best.

SEND us your bill of lumber, and without cost or obligation to you, we will tell you the price of each item as well as the cost of the entire bill delivered, Freight Paid, to your station.

We wholesale to a nation instead of retail to a neighborhood

Write to-day for complete price list.


CONSUMERS LUMBER CO.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy by this plan. The Flour that is always good.

Daily Capacity 300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.



ALBERTA FARMERS!

Write for full particulars **Cream Wanted** I pay cash on arrival

SHIP TO CALGARY

P. PALLESEN, Calgary Central Creamery, Box 2074, Calgary, Alta.

Marketing your Grain

Continued from Page 7

and weighing, called setting the dock-age. In this process either the cleaned grain or the resulting screenings can be weighed. Both methods are permissible and both give accuracy. At Winnipeg the screenings are weighed, while at Fort William the cleaned grain is weighed.

When the grading is finished the samples are put into tins with the sample tickets, and placed systematically in shelves. They are kept so long as

going south, Winnipeg for all east-going grain, and Fort William and Port Arthur for grain going out of the terminal elevators.

All east-going grain passing thru Winnipeg is inspected in Winnipeg. The cars are sampled there, the grain is inspected there, and the Winnipeg Inspection Office is the headquarters of the inspection. The prime object of grading is to classify the grain for bulk storage in the terminal elevators. The individual lot is merged in the bin containing grain of the same grade, and bulk storing by grade lessens the cost. As the storage is at Fort William, the



Collecting the samples

it is considered possible that they may be required, and then they are sold.

The inspector's sheets are handed over to the clerical staff, and the records are made, and the certificates of grade issued.

Inspection Into the Terminals

Up till the present the main inspection points in the Western Division have been Calgary, for the grain going west of that city, Duluth for bonded grain

inspection at Winnipeg facilitates the unloading of the cars and the work of transportation. Were the grain inspected at Fort William and not at Winnipeg, the cars would have to be held pending not only the sampling, inspecting and issuing of certificates, but also possible demands for reinspection and appeals. By inspecting at Winnipeg, time is given for all these, and also for the sale of the grain by the time the cars reach the elevators.

Fire Guard Requirements

Every summer more or less loss is reported due to prairie and forest fires which have started from various causes. Carelessness is responsible for a great majority of the damage, and various agencies, notably the Commission of Conservation, are attempting to do all in their power to reduce this fire loss to a minimum. One of the possible causes of fire loss is from sparks or burning cinders from railroad locomotives which fall on dry grass, rubbish, grain or other highly inflammable material lying on and alongside the right-of-way. To reduce danger from this source to a minimum the fire inspection department of the board of Railway Commissioners has imposed upon railway companies definite fire guard requirements. The plan adopted involves a measure of co-operation between the railway companies and land owners and occupants, and on this account farmers should carefully read the following regulations which relate to grain stubble lands and cultivated hay lands.

Grain Stubble Lands

Clause 1. Section 297 of the Railway Act requires that "The company shall at all times maintain and keep its right-of-way free from dead or dry grass, weeds and other unnecessary combustible matter." As to portions of lines where the right-of-way adjoins lands devoted to grain crops, this requirement is hereby extended to include the strip between the right-of-way and the edge of cultivation, provided that this requirement shall not apply more than ten feet outside the right-of-way on private land, and that it is not necessary to cut brush or weeds or to clear up accumulations of debris, such as tree stumps, fallen timber, etc., on this strip.

Clause 2. The railway company is required to provide for the plowing of fire guards thru grain stubble lands adjacent to its lines wherever such action is

necessary in the judgment of the owner or occupant of such land, and where such owner or occupant, having been notified by the railway company as prescribed in fire guard requirements dated May 11, 1914, shall take the initiative and plow, immediately following the cutting of the grain, such fire guard, four feet in width at a distance of approximately one hundred feet from the main track for a remuneration of \$1.75 per lineal mile of four foot plowed fire guard, such amount to be paid by the company within forty days after the submission by the land owner or occupant of written statement of account to the railway company, it being understood that the minimum amount to be paid in any case shall be one dollar.

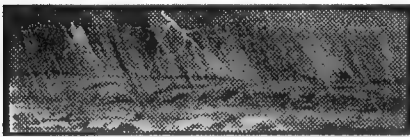
Clause 3. It is clearly understood that nothing contained in this letter, nor any action to be taken under it, shall be construed as in the slightest degree affecting the statutory responsibility of the company for the payment of damage claims on account of fires.

Cultivated Hay Lands

Clause 1. This classification shall include lands cultivated and sown or planted to tame grasses, such as timothy, brome, clover, alfalfa, etc.

Clause 2. On such lands, provision shall be made for the plowing of fire guards wherever such action is necessary in the judgment of the owner or occupant of such land, and where such owner or occupant shall take the initiative and plow such fire guard, four feet in width at a distance of approximately one hundred feet from the main track, for a remuneration of \$1.75 per lineal mile of four foot plowed fire guard, such amount to be paid by the company within forty days after the submission by the land owner or occupant of written statement of account to the railway company, it being under-

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stood that the minimum amount to be paid in any case shall be one dollar.

Clause 3. In case the owner or occupant of land in this classification fails to plow fire guards as above provided, and refuses to permit such fire guards to be plowed by the railway company, the company may, if it considers such action necessary for the protection of its own interests, report the matter to the board with a request for authority to enter upon such lands for the purpose of plowing such fire guards. Each such request shall state the name and post office address of the land owner or occupant in question, and the description of the land by legal subdivision and railway mileage. Pending the receipt of authority from the board, the company shall in such cases refrain from entrance upon such lands for the purpose of fire-guarding same.

Clause 4. The plowing of fire guards is not required on lands devoted to non-combustible crops.

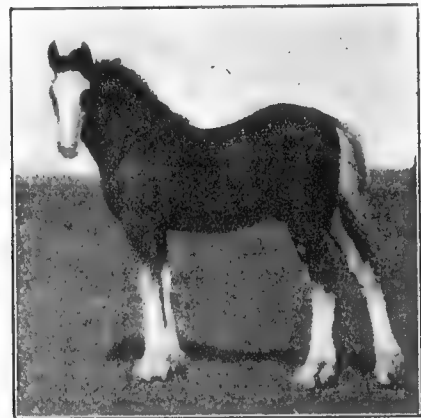
SUMMER CARE OF FOALS

The first summer is the time when growth can be put on the colt most cheaply and most profitably. Plenty of feed is necessary for best growth and development. Of all feeds, the mother's milk is of greatest importance. It is essential that the dam be cared for in such a way as will cause her to yield the biggest supply of milk possible. Mares suckling foals should be fed liberally on clean, healthful, and appetizing foods. It is permissible and usually advisable that the mare be worked. She should, however, be in the hands of the most thoughtful, careful driver and should be handled with good judgment.

Feed and Pasture

After the age of about one month the foal needs food in addition to what it can secure from its mother. Clean, bright oats make probably the best feed that is available on the farm. A mixture of oats, bran and oil meal in proportion of 6-3-1 is splendid if one will go to the trouble of preparing or mixing a feed. Ordinarily a colt will learn to eat the first mouthful from the mother's feed box, but he cannot get enough there. He must have a small box out of reach of the mare, or some place where larger and older stock cannot reach it.

Good pasture is highly important in securing gain and growth. In fact, there is no one thing so necessary aside from the mother's milk. If the mare is worked in the field, she and the colt



The successful development to maturity of a foal depends largely upon the treatment it gets during the first summer.

should have the best grass pasture possible at night. Care must be given that pastures are not overstocked and that variety of grasses or succession of pastures is provided to avoid the dry grass in summer. The mare relishes grass and her milk flow is stimulated and increased by good pasture. The colt relishes grass, gets needed exercise and will thrive best where pasture is abundant.

If the mare and colt are running on pasture, supplemental feed will be needed just the same, especially when the grass begins to dry up. A feeding place should be constructed in such a way that young colts can enter and older stock cannot. Grain should be fed liberally in this separate pen.

Management

Colts should not follow mares at work in fields during summer and fall. They should be left in clean stalls, pad-

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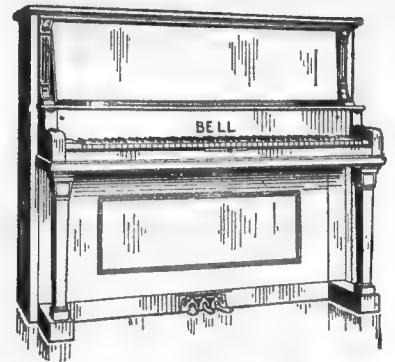
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docks or pastures where they cannot hurt themselves. Colts love company and where there are a number of colts on the farm, they should be in the same stall, paddock or pasture while the mares are in the field. Good sense and judgment must be used in allowing the youngster to suckle at noon and evening. It is very necessary to keep the colt free from accident. Wire cuts, nail pricks and bruises produce severe losses on many farms where colts are raised. To just the extent that a man keeps his colts free from accident, he increases his profits. Old sagging fences must be straightened up; corner posts must be set; broken boards with nails in them must be gathered up. Every precaution possible must be taken to guard against injury because it means the saving of money.

Flies, too, must be guarded against by having the barn clean and by having manure piles and all breeding ground for flies cleaned up. Shelter from the hot sun in summer is another factor that increases the growth and thrift of the colt and increases the profit to the owner. It pays to handle the colts well the first summer. They should be broken to halter. Their feet should be picked up and whenever they need it, trimmed. If they are handled the first summer, much of the work of breaking later will not be necessary. Good care and management the first summer will cause the colt to become a bigger and better horse and a more profitable farm product.—H. E. McCartney, Perdue Agricultural Experimental Station.



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These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. If you have any broilers which you consider would be ready for the market at the present time, let us hear from you, how many you would have for sale just now and what weights they are at present, and we will quote you a price on them; and if our prices are satisfactory on the fowl above mentioned, let us hear from you how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

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WINNIPEG

Sermons for the Unsatisfied

By J. S. Woodsworth, Secretary of the Canadian Welfare League

II.—Faces to the Future.

The world is divided into backward-looking men and forward-looking men. The backward-looking man likes to quote history, which shows that he has never read it intelligently. He says history repeats itself, which is precisely what history never does. He refuses to act without well-established precedent and thereby shows himself lacking in the initiative and courage that are essential to progress. He eulogizes the heroes of past ages and fails to recognize the true patriot of his own day. He builds the tombs of the prophets, and thus, by his very absorption in the past and his indifference to the present, he shows himself a true son of those who, in their day, killed the prophets.

It is easy to join the backward-looking; it takes the effort of one's life to keep "eyes front." From our earliest childhood we were told to follow the example of our elders who also claimed to be our betters. In our school days, individuality was suppressed. The chief end of the scholar seemed to be to keep the rules. The wild impulses of youth were repressed by social conventions. The authority of the law was duly impressed upon us, not merely by those in authority and under authority, but by our own bitter experiences when we ventured to turn aside from the beaten paths or to cross forbidden boundaries. Many a comrade resigned himself to what he regarded as the inevitable and "settled down" into the comfortable life of conformity, orthodoxy and convention. He had, to borrow a phrase with a very different meaning, "joined the great majority."

Yes, that is the difficulty. The great dead "mass of inertia" which calls itself orthodoxy is always in the majority. The independent thinker, the reformer, the man a hundred years before his time, is always a lonely man, opposed and discounted.

It is so much easier to act with the crowd. The plaudits of the crowd, the rewards of the crowd, the inspiration of the crowd, the fellowship of the crowd, the ethics of the crowd, the religion of the crowd—all seem dominant.

Why not join the crowd? To each little seed is given a tiny spark of a something we call life. This life is an expanding force that breaks thru its protecting envelopes, pushes up the clouds, rises into the air, and becomes a mighty tree, so that the birds of the heavens lodge in its branches. Similarly a tiny bit of humanity forces itself into an inhospitable world, loosens himself from his mother at arms, breaks away from the home circle, and thru storm and stress at last becomes a man. Thus it is with all life. The divine force simply will break thru. That is its nature. When we cease to grow, we begin to die.

"The way my father did"—what an excuse for physical and intellectual and spiritual laziness! Unless some one had pushed forward the boundaries of civilization we should still be all cave-men, or perhaps be shinning up trees like the animals who physically we most closely resemble.

"The way my father did!" As a matter of fact, my father was a progressive man, that is why I admire him. I am worthy to be called his son only as I have caught his spirit. My duty is not to follow in his steps, but start in where he left off to blaze a path deeper into the wilderness.

Probably much of our Bible study is lost time. We are immensely interested in the division of Canaan among the ten tribes. In the meantime, Canada is being divided up and settled by people representing a score of nationalities. Surely the Canadian problem is, for us, of immensely more importance than the Canaanitish problem. "But," you say, "God was with the people in olden time." And may we not ask, is He not with the people of today? Then is God the God of the dead but not of the living? The atheist is not the man who doubts the historicity of the old testament stories, but the man



J. S. Woodsworth

who acts as if spiritual forces were absent from the world today. "Ah, but this is new and dangerous teaching! It is not what I was brought up to believe." There you are again, my backward-looking friend. That was the most serious accusation which the scribes brought against Jesus. They were, for instance, punctilious about Sabbath observance; Jesus was more concerned about helping those in trouble; so they denounced him as a Sabbath breaker, a

friend of publicans and sinners. Or again, they had been taught "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," and Jesus taught the unheard of doctrine "love your enemies." Traitor, away with him!

Let the modern prophet hear for his encouragement the warning of Jesus. "The disciple is not above his Lord. If they have persecuted me, they will persecute you also."

Nowhere more than in political life do we worship the god of things as they have been; "as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be," is the refrain of the politician. What precedent have we? What did the other party do? These are the questions in which alone he is interested.

We need more men of the Oliver Cromwell type. In face of a great crisis, he swept the mace from the table and started out to make history. But let us, even in this new country, propose something new (the referendum for example), and we are told that it is un-British, unconstitutional, that it hasn't been tried or hasn't been tested. We are, of course, not arguing here for the referendum, but we submit that there is a prevalent "stand pat" attitude that is not truly conservative, that conserves nothing, but simply blocks all true progress. The world is marching on and we must march with it or fall behind in the race.

The trouble is that both our political parties are fundamentally conservative. They wish to conserve their own interests. They are not keen to launch out into unknown waters. In this country they fail to really represent the people. But suggest that we do away with party government and of course both parties and all their followers are up in arms. "Why," they exclaim, "party government made England." They might have gone on, "one party supported King Charles and the other party cut off his head. We could never do without party!" So, irrespective of changing conditions and modern needs, we consistently hold fast to that which is good—and that which is bad.

Two men stand in doubt at the parting of the ways. One man turns to the right. He may be wrong. The other man refuses to move lest he should make a mistake. He undoubtedly is wrong. He gets nowhere.

We are in the midst of a world war. Let some one have the hardihood to suggest that wars may some time cease, that spiritual forces are more powerful than physical, and again our wise men shake their heads. "Wars always have been and think of the benefits of war." So the modern seer is pushed to one side as an idle dreamer, an impractical idealist, a sentimental theorist, an unbalanced altruist.

The argument seems to run: "The old prophets were stoned, Jesus was crucified, they all came to a bad end; let us be practical," and cheerfully we set about the oft-attempted but impossible task of overcoming militarism by means of militarism, of driving out Beelzebub thru the power of Beelzebub. We are consoled by the fact that at least this is no new-fangled or untried method.

Perhaps our attitude is due to a lack of imagination. Ten years ago a few venturesome pioneers attempted aerial navigation. Some of them perished. "Ah," exclaimed the backward-looking men, "it can't be done. Thruout the ages it never has been done. It is against all natural laws." But the forward-looking men, "laughed at impossibilities" and

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Grain Growers' Guide, June 23, 1915
Winnipeg, Man.

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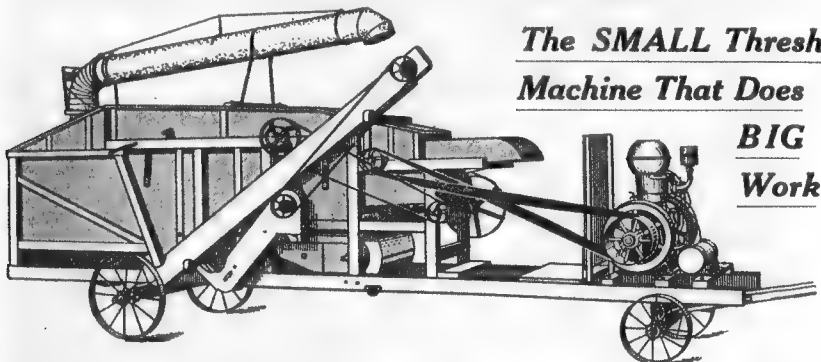
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DEPT. 6 WINNIPEG
St. John, N.B. Toronto Quebec

cried, "It shall be done! Already it has been done!"

Often our hesitancy to enter the unknown is due to a lack of courage. The men who sailed with Columbus attempted to dissuade him from venturing further. A score of objections were urged. To each this man of indomitable will replied: "Sail on! Sail on!"

That is true faith. What a lot of twaddle is talk about faith. A man claims to have faith in the Bible, but he is dreadfully afraid that its message will not stand inspection. He has faith in the church, but is careful to bolster it up. He has faith in religion, but is very jealous to keep it quite apart from business or politics lest it should become contaminated. He has faith in God, but he fears His world is rushing to ruin.

That is no faith! Faith, by its very nature, ventures forth fearlessly upon the unknown.

"Cut the hawsers—haul out—shake out every sail!"

Steer for the deep waters only;

For we are bound where mariner has not yet dared to go,

And we will risk the ship, ourselves and all,

O daring joy, but safe! Are they not all the seas of God;

O farther, farther, farther sail!"

Your Questions Answered

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered, as we have not the space available. No questions will be answered for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.

WATERPROOFING CEMENT CISTERN

Q.—I put a cistern 7 feet square in the bottom of my cellar last summer and lined it up with cement. I put 10 inches of gravel and cement in the bottom. The sides are 6 inches thick. Two months after building I painted it with water and pure cement. When filled this spring it leaked 10 barrels in 24 hours. There is no crack that I know of in the concrete. Is there any way I can stop it from leaking?

A.—Your trouble in connection with the cistern leaking was, no doubt, due to the fact that you did not have a rich enough mixture of concrete. A mixture of one part of cement to four parts of sand and gravel is almost water proof. You will, I think, be able to stop the leak by giving the inside of the cistern several washes of pure cement and water, allowing a little time, perhaps half a day, between each application. After a week I would then give the inside of the tank a coating of linseed oil. This, I believe, will prevent the leak. If you find it cannot be done in this way, it will be necessary to go over the concrete with a little hand pick and roughen up the surface sufficiently so that you could apply a quarter of an inch of cement mortar to the inside surface. For this purpose one part cement to two parts concrete sand would be about right. A little slaked lime in this mortar would assist in troweling.

Prof. Smith, Manitoba
Agricultural College.

FATHER'S CONTROL OF CHILDREN

Q.—A engages his 18 year old daughter to B on April 1 for \$20 per month for eight months. B paid \$30 in advance on account of said wages. (1)—Can A take daughter away before time is up on pretence that he has work for her to do at home?

(2)—Daughter claims that she will not go home again, stating that her father abuses her when at home. Can a father force a 18 year old daughter to stay at home?

Sask.

A.—(1)—No.

(2)—As a rule under the law in such cases the father shall have the custody and control of his infant children (under 21). But it shall be lawful for the court or any judge thereof on a case made for that purpose to order an infant to be delivered into the sole custody of the mother on such conditions and subject to such regulations as the circumstances and facts of the case shall render it proper, reasonable and just.

C. W. C.

NOTE MUST BE REGISTERED

Q.—I sold a team of horses and only obtained part payment for them. Balance was given as a lien note which is now past due. Is it necessary that the note should be registered before I can take the horse?

Sask.

SUBSCRIBER.

A.—Lien note must be registered if in Saskatchewan. If default is made in payments, holder may recover animal upon which it was given.

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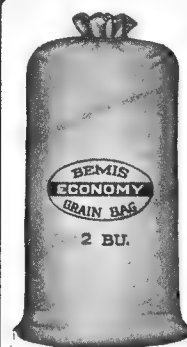
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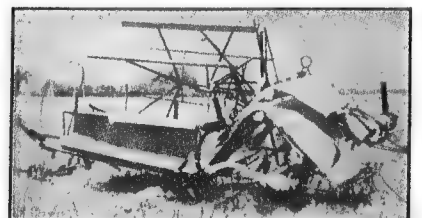
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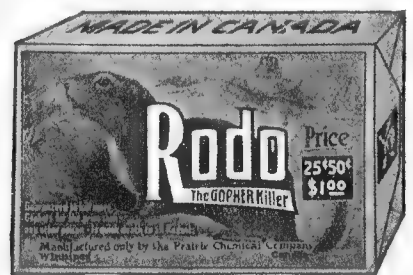


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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

PARTNER TAG

Here's a jolly game for a schoolful of children to play out doors. All the children but two look arms in couples. Of the two who are left, one is "It" and the other the runner. "It" takes after the runner and tries to catch him. When the runner gets tired he may link his arm in that of any of the other players, when the third person in that group has to become runner. I wonder if that is quite clear. You see it's this way. Suppose Jack and Tom are arm in arm and the runner coming up links his arm in Jack's other one, Tom becomes the runner and is chased by "It."

I would be glad to hear from any of our boys and girls who have put these games into practice as to how they have enjoyed them.

DIXIE PATTON.

WABH

He was born over a score of years ago, away up in the wildest part of the wild west, on the head of the Little Piney, above where the Palette Ranch is now.

His mother was just an ordinary silver-tip, living the quiet life that all bears prefer, minding her own business and doing her duty by her family, asking no favors of any one excepting to let her alone.

It was July before she took her remarkable family down to the Little Piney to the Isaybull and showed them what strawberries were and where to find them.

Notwithstanding their mother's deep, deep conviction, the cubs were not remarkably big or bright, yet they were a remarkable family, for there were four of them, and it is not often a grizzly mother can boast of more than two.

The woolly-coated little creatures were having a fine time and reveling in the lovely mountain summer and the abundance of good things. The mother turned over each log or flat stone they came to, and the moment it was lifted they all rushed under it like a lot of little pigs to lick up the ants and grubs there hidden.

It never once occurred to them that mammy's strength might fail sometime and let the great rock drop just as they got under it; nor would any one have thought so that might have chanced to see that huge arm and that shoulder sliding about under the great yellow robe she wore. No, no, that arm could never fail. The little ones were quite right: So they hustled and tumbled one another at each fresh log in their haste to be first, and squealed little squeals and growled little growls as if each were a pig, a pup and a kitten all rolled into one.

They were well acquainted with the common little brown ants that harbor under logs in the uplands, but now they came for the first time on one of the hills of the great, fat, luscious wood-ant, and they all crowded around to lick up those that ran out. But they soon found that they were licking up more cactus prickles and sand than ants, till their mother said in grizzly, "Let me show you how."

She knocked off the top of the hill then laid her great paw flat on it for a few moments, and as the angry ants swarmed on to it she licked them up with one lick and got a good, rich mouthful to crunch, without a grain of sand or a cactus stinger in it. The cubs soon learned. Each put up both his little brown paws so that there was a ring of paws all around the ant-hill, and there they sat, like children playing "hands," and each licked first the right and then the left paw, or one cuffed his brother's ears for licking a paw that was not his own, till the ant-hill was cleared out and they were ready for a change.

Ants are sour food and made the bears thirsty, so the old one led the way down to the river. After they had drunk as much as they wanted and dabbled their feet they walked down to the bank to a pool, where the old one's keen eye caught sight of a number of buffalo-fish basking on the bottom. The water was very low, mere pebbly rapids between these deep holes, so mammy said to the little ones: "Now you sit there on the bank and learn something new."

First she went to the lower end of the pool and stirred up a pool of mud which hung in the clear water and sent a long tail floating like a curtain over the rapids just below. Then she went quietly round by land and sprang into the upper end

of the pool with all the noise she could. The fish had crowded to that end, but this sudden attack sent them off in a panic and they dashed blindly into the mud-cloud. But of fifty fish there is always a chance of some being fools, and half a dozen of these dashed thru the darkened water into the current and before they knew it they were struggling over the shingly shallow. The old grizzly jerked them out to the bank and the little ones rushed noisily on these funny short snakes that could not get away and gobbled and gorged until their little bellies looked like balloons.

They had eaten so much now and the sun was so hot that all were quite sleepy. So the mother-bear led them to a quiet little nook, and as soon as she lay down, tho they were puffing with heat, they all snuggled around her and went to sleep, with their little brown paws curled up and their little black noses tucked into their wool as tho it was a very cold day.

IRENE STEELE.

If this story is entirely original it is very clever indeed.

D. P.

WILL BE TRUE TEACHER

My idea of a happy life is to be a good teacher. I think to be a teacher is the greatest calling anyone can have.

Some teachers do not seem to realize how much they may influence their pupils.

Some teachers just seem to be teaching for the sake of a high salary and an easy life.

I do not think a teacher's life is a very easy life if the teacher does his or her duty. I would not want my pupils to be afraid of me, or to expect

that if they do not do certain things in a given time they will be kept in at recess or after four.

I would not want my pupils to be afraid of asking for a little help over some small matter (which perhaps they ought to know, but have forgotten) for fear of being told "You ought to be ashamed of yourself for not knowing that; why, little So-and-So could tell you that."

This will silence the enquirer and he will plod along by himself. Consequently he wastes time, gets behind with his lessons and when his class is called he is probably made fun of by the others for not knowing his lesson. Perhaps the teacher tells him to stay in at recess or after four. The youngster becomes discouraged and thinks his teacher does not care whether he learns or not. He falls behind his class and at last finds himself alone, with his class away ahead of him.

If the teacher had given a little aid, the pupil would have known his lesson and would have looked upon his teacher as someone who would help him and sympathize with him.

The teacher who is kind and sympathetic, ready to suggest a game and take part in it, will be liked by his or her pupils. The teacher holds in his hand the futures of his pupils and he can mould them as he will. He can influence them either for good or for evil, just like the piece of hot iron in the blacksmith's hands he can do with it what he will.

It must be a pleasure to those who really love to do so to impart knowledge to eager little minds and make learning a pleasure, not a toil.

As the boys and girls are, so will the men and women be. The boys and girls of today will be the men and women of tomorrow. They will make the laws, govern the country and help the world to prosper. They will be the

lawyers, preachers, teachers, nurses, doctors and many other things.

If they are not properly trained they will not be fitted for the work that awaits them and the teacher can do a great deal towards making them fit. If ever I am a teacher I will try and train the boys and girls to be good men and women who will leave the world better than they found it.

BETSY A. H. THOMPSON.

Age 13.

PLANNING TO TEACH SCHOOL

When I grow up I intend to be a school-teacher. I'd like to live close to the school so I could go home for dinner.

I wouldn't like to have very many pupils, for then I could spend most of my time in teaching them. And another thing I wouldn't like to have any high grades.

I would keep the school as neat and clean as possible and in the summer I would have them make gardens and clean up the yard and teach them many new games and many songs.

I am a new writer to The Guide, so will be pleased to receive a Maple Leaf pin.

RUTH PEHRSON.

Duhamel, Alta.

A FOX FARM

Dear Dixie Patton:—My father has a fox ranch and last summer we had a silver fox. One day papa went out and she had some little puppies. No one could go near her for a while. Then one day papa went down and she was carrying one of the puppies in her mouth hunting a place to bury it, so papa got the gun and shot a rabbit for her and she forgot about her puppy. Papa found a little black fox with its head in the wire. Now we have Fluffy, the mother, and two of the young ones, the black and a cross silver also. This is a true story.

MARY A. FORGE.

Portage la Prairie, Man., age 10.

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Kootenay Steel Range

The Range that Lasts a Lifetime

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A reliable source of information on domestic questions, with a mass of tested recipes that will make the KOOTENAY still more valuable to its users, has just been compiled for us from all the best available sources. We will gladly send a copy of this book (as long as the edition lasts), to ALL who fill in and mail coupon below.

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Invariably you dust your oven before baking. Isn't this the case? If you are a KOOTENAY user this duty is unnecessary—with old-style ranges it is almost essential. Did you ever wonder where this dust came from? Ovens that need constant dusting are made with seams and rivets in the top—over which smoke and ash-dust pass—heat loosens the rivets, and dust drops through whenever the stove is shaken. THE KOOTENAY OVEN HAS A SEAMLESS TOP. This is not all—THE KOOTENAY OVEN CAN BE WASHED LIKE A CHINA DISH.

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You might easily overlook all these good points in the KOOTENAY Oven, because there are so many others in the rest of this range.

The FIRE BOX linings are made in nine pieces of heavy-weight Semi-Steel, which is practically indestructible. The HEAVY DUPLEX ROLLER GRATES have two faces—one for wood, one for coal—instantly interchangeable.

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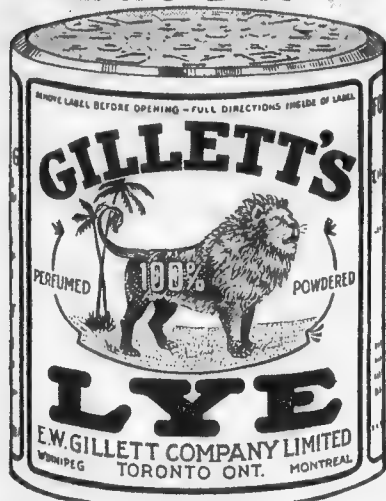
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The Country Cook

Tried and tested recipes will be welcome for this column. Recipes will be published, on request, for any dish. Address all correspondence "The Country Cook, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg."

What is better fun than having lunch in the open with a few congenial friends? The appetite of our childhood returns and almost anything tastes good as long as there is enough of it.

In packing the lunch the first essential is the right kind of a basket. A large one with straight sides and drop handles that will fit under the seat of the rig is best. Paper plates can be purchased for five cents a dozen and save the trouble of careful packing and washing up after. Sanitary drinking cups are one cent each, and plain paper napkins twenty cents a hundred.

There is nothing that appeals to the hungry picnicker more than delicious sandwiches—the bread must be good, the knife sharp and the filling tasty.

Tartar Sandwiches

Chop together three large sardines, a cupful of boiled ham finely chopped, a bit of cucumber pickle, and a little mixed mustard, or omit the mustard and add some chow-chow; mix to a paste with vinegar or lemon juice.

Roll Sandwiches

The following are very tasty and new. Make plain rolls of bread dough, cut a circular piece from the end and take out the crumbs, fill the cavity with minced chicken, or ham, and moisten with salad dressing, and return the piece cut off.

Egg Sandwiches

Boil the eggs hard, remove from the shells and chop very fine or put them thru a potato ricer, moisten with a little cream and season with pepper and salt and a little butter, spread between thin slices of bread and butter.

Sweet Sandwiches

Sweet sandwiches may take the place of cake. Take $\frac{1}{2}$ pound figs, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound dates, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound walnuts or pecan nuts, put these through the meat chopper several times, mix well, and if necessary, moisten with a little lemon juice. This mixture will keep well and is nourishing.

Cold Meat and Salad

Cold meat and potato salad is another excellent combination for a picnic. There is always the old standby—boiled ham—and there are many jellied meats that are delicious.

For jellied veal take two shanks of veal, add a quart of water and simmer until the meat leaves the bones, remove meat from the liquor, cut in small pieces, and put in a bowl, season the liquor to taste, and if liked add a little onion juice; soak two level tablespoonfuls of gelatine in cold water and stir in, being careful not to let the stock boil after the gelatine has been added. Pour this over the meat and set aside to jell.

Veal Loaf

Wipe three pounds of lean veal, remove skin and membrane. Chop finely or force through meat chopper, add one pound of salt pork (also finely chopped), six crackers rolled, four tablespoonfuls cream, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, one level tablespoonful salt, some pepper and a few drops of onion juice. Pack in a small bake pan, brush over with white of egg, and bake slowly for three hours, basting with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of pork fat. Cool, remove from pan and slice thin. Beef may be used instead of veal.

Potato Salad

Potato salad is the finishing touch to jellied veal or veal loaf. Cut cold boiled

potatoes in cubes, add a little onion juice or green onion finely chopped, or a cucumber cut in cubes, mix with salad dressing and garnish with slices of hard boiled egg.

Salad Dressing

Almost everyone has their own favorite salad dressing. For a boiled dressing the Country Cook prefers the following:—

One small teaspoonful salt, 1 teaspoonful mustard, 2 teaspoonfuls sugar, a few grains of cayenne, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonful flour, yolks of two eggs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonfuls melted butter, one cup of milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of cider vinegar.

Mix the dry ingredients, add the yolks of the eggs slightly beaten, butter, milk, and vinegar very slowly. Cook over boiling water until the mixture thickens, stirring constantly. Milk or cream may be added after the dressing has cooled if the dressing is too thick.

Fruit Jelly

Desserts at a picnic have to be of the non-perishable variety. A fruit jelly is easily carried and with cream is excellent. Follow the directions on a package of jelly powder, and add bananas, strawberries, or stewed figs (without the syrup), or if fruit is not available whip the jelly when it is beginning to set, and add the stiffly-beaten whites of two eggs. A custard sauce may be made from the yolks of whipped cream served with it.

Spice Cakes

Spice cakes to be eaten with the jelly may be made as follows: Cream $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cup of butter with one cup of granulated sugar and one cup of brown sugar, add three eggs well beaten, one half cup of sweet milk and one and one-half cups of sifted flour to which has been added 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful grated nutmeg, and two teaspoonfuls baking powder. Bake in gem pans.

Hermits

These little drop cakes are easily made and inexpensive. One third cup of butter, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, 1 egg, 2 tablespoonfuls milk, one and one-third cups of flour, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup raisins or raisins and dates cut in small pieces, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of mace or nutmeg. Drop a teaspoonful at a time on a buttered pan and bake until brown.

Ginger Snaps

The first essential in the making of ginger snaps is good molasses, and in the west good molasses seems a scarce article. The dark, bitter molasses sold so extensively is not good for cooking. There is one brand, however, that is excellent, "Domoleo." Try the following recipe for ginger snaps with good molasses: 1 pint (2 cups) Domoleo molasses, 1 cup shortening (half dripping and butter is best) $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar. Put these on and boil for two or three minutes. When cold add 2 teaspoonfuls vinegar, 1 teaspoonful soda dissolved in a little hot water, one teaspoonful ginger sifted with the flour. Mix stiff enough to roll out easily, roll very thin and bake in a moderate oven. These will keep for weeks.

Fruit Punch

This fruit punch makes a delicious drink at picnics or any other time. Shred a pineapple, add 1 cup sugar. To the juice and pulp of four oranges add 1 cup sugar. To the juice of two lemons add 2 cups sugar. Let these stand until the sugar has dissolved. Mix the fruit juice and add water and chopped ice. The fruit juice may be carried in a bottle and the water added at lunch time.

Chiclets

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RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. E. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

MEMBERSHIP BAKER'S DOZEN

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Laura Women Grain Growers' Association held its meeting on Thursday, May 6, at the home of Mrs. Frank Beal. There were eight members present and four visitors, three of whom joined, bringing our membership up to thirteen.

It was carried by a vote of six to two that we name the Association the Laura Maple Leaf Women Grain Growers' Association. Mrs. Lee and myself were not in favor, as it seems to make it too long; does it make any difference whether that Maple Leaf is in or not?

Mrs. Jefferson gave a very interesting paper on gardening and Mrs. Kirkpatrick was to have one on butter-making vs. shipping cream, but was unable to be present. Miss Douglas gave a reading. We also discussed plans for a rest room in Laura, but decided not to do anything till fall. We intend to hold an ice-cream social on Mrs. Peasley's lawn some time in June, to get some money on hand so as to work for the soldiers and also to have a booth on the grounds on the 12th of July celebration in Laura.

Enclosed you will find the petition. All signed it and seemed quite interested. I wrote for literature but have not received it as yet.

Our next meeting is to be at Mrs. Charlie Wylie's, the topic to be "Favorite Recipes and Specimens," by Mrs. Wylie and Miss Douglas. There will be a discussion on obtaining cash for produce. For our July meeting we have arranged a paper: "When unexpected company arrives." August: "Canning and preserving of fruit." September: "Planning meals for threshers." We are also sending for prices on fruit.

Mrs. Beal served a very delightful lunch, over which we spent a pleasant half hour.

WINNIFRED JOHNSTON,
Sec.-Treas.

BI-MONTHLY MEETINGS FOR SUMMER

Dear Miss Stocking:—Wiseton local held a very interesting meeting in the hall, April 17, and there were not many members present owing to the busy time of year. So far we have been holding our meeting in the hall once a month, but during the spring and summer months we intend to meet twice a month; once a month in the hall and the next in the houses. Our next meeting for the 30th of April will be at the home of Mrs. Dixon. The subject for this meeting is to be temperance. At our last meeting we had some very interesting papers read. Mrs. Dixon gave one on birds; Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Holmes on plants and roots, and Mrs. Capling gave one on onion growing.

MRS. GEO. GALBRAITH,
Sec.-Treas. Wiseton W.G.G.A.

EYEBROW HAS TWENTY-FOUR MEMBERS

Dear Miss Stocking:—I am pleased to report to you the progress of the Eyebrow W. G. G. A. Altho we have only been organized about two months, we have had three meetings and we have twenty-four paid-up members.

We are holding our meetings twice a month, once a month at the members' homes and the intervening meeting we hold jointly with the men in the Eyebrow schoolhouse. Our last meeting was held at the home of the President, Mrs. Riggall. We had eighteen ladies present and enrolled six new members. Our topic for the afternoon was the various methods of cooking eggs. One of the members also gave a very interesting paper on dressmaking. We all had a very pleasant and instructive afternoon. A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Riggall for her hospitality.

At the next meeting of the G. G. A. we shall decide in what manner we will be able to raise funds for the treasury of the provincial board. On the resignation of Miss L. Hoyes, thru ill-health, I was appointed secretary.

EDITH TAYLOR,
Sec.-Treas.

SILVERVALE SEWING FOR RED CROSS

Dear Miss Stocking:—Your card just received asking the names of the new officers of the Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association. On January 23 we met and elected the following officers: President, Miss Florence Loyst; Secretary, Mrs. Frank Loyst. Mrs. Wiley was appointed to see about getting a quantity of sewing from the Red Cross Society in Redvers. It has since been done and returned.

We adjourned until February 20, when we met only to adjourn until March 20. On this day we were very busy preparing a program for April 3, also discussing other subjects of general interest.

Wishing you success in your work.
MRS. FRANK LOYST,
Sec. of Silvervale W.G.G.A.

STUDYING HOUSEHOLD CONVENIENCES

Dear Miss Stocking:—We have met twice since the Regina convention. Our first meeting was not as well attended as usual, but our next one on April first was a very good meeting indeed. Three new members joined us at this meeting and we discussed household conveniences. The discussion was very interesting as well as helpful.

Our Association bids fair for a good year's work, as all our members are interested.

MRS. ANNIE M. MATTHEWS,
Sec.-Treas. Sequin W. G. G. A.

The subject taken at the last meeting should prove equally as interesting to other women's sections. Sequin is undoubtedly on the road to real success.

HOME MEETINGS SUCCESSFUL

Dear Miss Stocking:—Just a few lines to let you know how our Association is flourishing. We are holding our meetings at members' homes and have good turn-outs and interesting meetings. We increase our membership at every meeting.

We are working to increase interest in our school and chiefly thru the efforts of the W. G. G. A. the three schools in our district are fencing the yards and cultivating land for trees.

We are making a study of parliamentary rules and "Rural Citizenship," and at our last meeting we had a general discussion on agriculture as taught in schools.

A union meeting with Wiseton will be held June 12.

MRS. GEO. F. ROBSON,
Sec. Dinsmore W. G. G. A.

The Dinsmore club is developing a fine community spirit. Each report shows the splendid result of harboring that spirit. Interest in the schools is essentially a phase of every woman's duty. It is pleasing to note that the Dinsmore members are endeavoring to improve existing conditions surrounding their children in the many hours spent at their school work.—E. A. S.

ANOTHER INFANT SOCIETY

Dear Miss Stocking:—We organized a Women's Section of the Grain Growers in this community last evening and I was instructed by Mrs. Hutchinson, with whom you have had some correspondence, to write you an account of our first meeting and also ask you to send the outlines of the "Banish the Bar Movement."

There was not as big an attendance as we had wished for, but we are hoping to get more of the ladies interested in the near future.

The meeting was called to order with Mr. Richardson acting as chairman, and Mrs. Myers as temporary secretary. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Hutchinson; Vice-President, Mrs. Bainbridge; Secretary, Mrs. Myers; Directors: Mrs. Cheyne, Mrs. Fenny, Mrs. Clenny.

We adjourned to meet June 18 at the home of Mrs. Hutchinson.

MRS. C. H. MYERS,
Sec.-Treas.
Kamsack, Sask.

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WINNIPEG

Helping the Community

First Prize Article by E. Boissier, Guernsey P.O., Sask.

Below is the article which has been awarded the first prize in the competition held among Guide readers on the subject, "How Has Our Association Helped Our Community?"

Our Association, Waterloo local, Guernsey subdivision, district No. 9, comprises some thirty-three members, nearly all hard-headed Pennsylvania Dutch by extraction and born farmers by profession. Some ten farmers in the district are non-members, but we confidently expect to get most of them. The ladies and young people attend our meetings and usually we have a capacity audience in our large school house. We observe parliamentary rules, according to Cushing's Manual, and we speak largely to the written resolution. We have a co-operative report and program committee's report at each meeting, coming under the head of new business. We find we have best results by mixing business and pleasure in our meetings, and we prefer in addition to the routine work a program consisting of debates, at times with sister associations, the more often the talent is supplied by our own members, also music, song, book reviews and personal travelling experiences, speeches and recitations. Occasionally we import a government speaker, agriculturalist or specialist in some line, at times we have

a concert. We meet twice a month in the winter, in the afternoon, and after seeding we intend to meet bi-monthly during the evenings for the summer months.

Better Farming

Our members are in request as speakers at all manner of gatherings held by the farmers within a radius of twenty-five miles from Guernsey, and as a rule are able to express themselves with clarity and force on the questions of the day and hour.

Our Association has recognized the principles of co-operation and no one can be a co-operator without becoming acquainted with better business methods. This used to be a grain raising section almost exclusively, but thru the agency of the Grain Growers' Association meetings, with debating and lecturing on the subject of better farming, involving rotation of crops and keeping of stock, we are going more extensively all the time into stock and find it good business.

We find our meetings are knocking off the corners, giving us new ideas, promoting the desire to read, learn and discuss things, and it leaves its mark in a full turn out for meetings of all descriptions, religious, political or for social or moral reform.

The Community Spirit

They have also been a means of developing community spirit in the relief of cases of distress in the vicinity during the winter, in liberal aid to various war relief funds, and the patriotic war scheme. We owe a rural telephone line giving good satisfaction and a rural mail delivery, which will soon be in action, to community spirit fostered by the Grain Growers' Co-operative Association. At one time we were all rank individualists, each man a Robinson Crusoe on his island of 160 acres, thinking of nothing but the dollar, land and wheat. We are now progressing step by step to higher ideals and are recognizing by working together in various ways that after all the community, district and nation is greater and more important than the individual. The ideal of yesterday becomes the practical of today. The fostering of choral singing and training of musical talent is one of the ideals we are working for and we have started a small choral society. We think the ideal of a good Grain Grower is to be a man and a good citizen.

Better Business

We are ten miles from Guernsey, our nearest shipping point, and with the aid of Wolverine and Sydenham Associations we formed in June, 1914, a co-operative society with a board of nine directors, six elected from this Association. For the six months ending December 31, 1914, we did a business of \$12,000, handling twine, apples, flour, feed, wire, fence posts, lumber, fish, several cars of coal, also several monthly shipments of hogs and cattle to Winnipeg and usually two cars at a time to the shipment. We claim a saving of at least \$3,000 to the farmers surrounding Guernsey as retail prices have been lowered and still the co-operator has purchased his articles in carload lots at cheaper rates. Despite extra heavy initial expenses, our capital of thirty-eight shares at \$25 each, first call \$10, remains intact with a surplus of \$200 over and above.

Grain Growers' Hall

We have recently just purchased two lots and a building at \$350. We intend to use one room for an office and farmers' meetings. Another room is given to the Ladies' Auxiliary as a rest room and the third room will be used for storage purposes. We have applied for a government library at Waterloo and hope to establish an association library in the future. We intend to give either a good play with plenty of music and charge admission, or else put in a dollar each (those of us interested) and get a start in that way. As grain growers we are "fishers of men" and when we find one hook does not work we try another. We try personal persuasion. We drive after them, coax them and at times take them out to the meetings. The idealist who is really an all round man, we can hold by the educational hook; the one-sided man who says, "I am nothing, if not practical, show me the dollar," we can and do catch with the co-operative bait. To get new members requires persistent practical effort and selection of the proper means and men. To get members the G.G.C.A. has to be legitimately all things to all men. Our Ladies' Auxiliary of fourteen members, with a possible twenty-four, meet with the men, but have a section meeting once a month, meeting from house to house. Our local doctor addresses the next section meeting on the "Care and Feeding of Children." Get your preachers, doctors, lawyers, veterinary men and merchants to address you and then throw the meeting open for questions and discussion. The Ladies' Auxiliary of the three Associations intends to equip and maintain a rest room and library at Guernsey. We find best results obtained from large picnics drawing from 500 to 2,000 people, and we have one annual fixture at our resort, Lake Manitou, which is usually a hummer. Different Associations have picnics, but we usually gather at the school house and have a rousing program and an old fashion tea party with plenty to eat and lots of gab.

We have loading platforms and two public scales. We have thru the G.G.C.A. built two co-operative elevators at Guernsey and Zenith. We try to keep our school house neat and clean and the grounds are usually fenced; our school house is the community centre. We use the Association in municipal affairs, for financial purity and efficiency, for better roads, the liquor question, hail insurance, taxation and for education, organization and co-operation.



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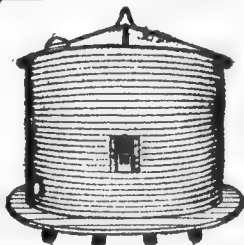
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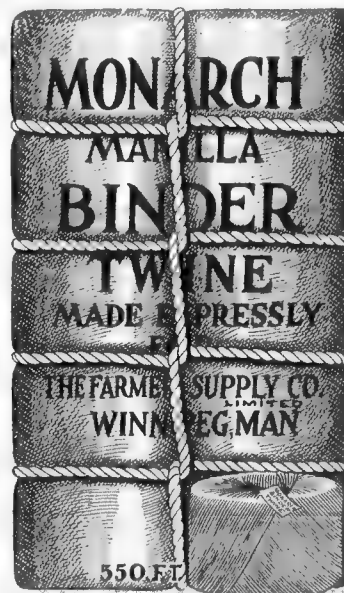
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THE WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY

At no time in the history of the world has there been more attention paid to the production of foodstuffs than now. The titanic struggle taking place in Europe, the shutting off of Germany and Austria's food supplies from overseas, together with the attempted blockade of the British coast arouses fresh interest in the problem of the world's supply of foodstuffs.

Russia, under normal conditions, is one of the world's greatest grain exporters, but with the Dardanelles closed, she has been unable to ship out her accustomed supply of grain, while the increased consumption of grain by her own people will diminish the amount available for export, even when the Dardanelles have been forced. Efforts have been made to ship out grain by the trans-Siberian railway, but the freight charges make this prohibitive. Ten years ago the world's consumption of wheat was three billion bushels a year. It is now in the neighborhood of four billion bushels. For the past ten years the annual increase in the world's consumption of wheat amounted to one hundred million bushels a year; under the war conditions now prevailing it is estimated that the consumption will increase two hundred million bushels. Western Europe is said to need six hundred million bushels of wheat in 1915. Australia, usually an exporter, will have to import from forty to fifty million bushels of wheat, while Japan and China will be forced to import one hundred million bushels from India and the United States.

The world will be forced to look to the United States, Canada and the Argentine for the bulk of its wheat for 1915. Last year the United States grew nine hundred million bushels—a record crop; Canada grew one hundred and fifty million bushels, or twenty-five per cent. below normal; Argentine has about one hundred and eighty million bushels. Canada is increasing her acreage, but at the outside will not be able to grow more than two hundred and fifty million bushels in 1915. Even under the most favorable circumstances, these three countries will not have more than four hundred and fifty million bushels for export—a quantity insufficient to supply the demands of Western Europe, to say nothing of the requirements of China, Japan, South America, South Africa and other parts of the world which will be in the market bidding for our grain.

One of the big problems which has to be faced following the end of hostilities is that of increased production. One hundred years ago there were only eight hundred million people in the world; today there is one billion, eight hundred million. The population has grown one hundred per cent. in a century, while production only increased by a fraction of that amount. As a matter of fact, the world is facing the possibility of a food famine.—Journal of Commerce, Montreal.

HUGE UNITED STATES CROP

Washington.—The greatest wheat crop the country ever has known is in prospect for the coming harvest. In its forecast, based on the condition of winter and spring wheat on June 1, the federal crop reporting board placed the prospective wheat crop at 950,000,000 bushels, which would exceed last year's record crop by 59,000,000 bushels. With continued good growing conditions the crop might reach a billion bushels.

Of the great wheat crop the bulk is from winter wheat planted last fall on the greatest acreage ever sown. The yield of that class of wheat is placed at 676,000,000 bushels, which would be 9,000,000 bushels under last year's record crop. Of spring wheat 274,000,000 bushels are forecasted. That amount would be 56,000,000 bushels under the record crop of 1912, but greater, however, than last year and the year before.

Oats

Oats were planted this spring on the greatest area ever sown to that crop, exceeding last year's area by almost 2,000,000 acres. The forecast of the oat crop places it at 1,288,000,000 bushels, which is more than harvested last year or in 1913, but 130,000,000 bushels less than the record crop of 1912.

Barley

The barley crop, from present indications, will be second in point of size, with 197,000,000 bushels, which will be 26,000,000 bushels less than the 1912 record crop, but more than grown last year or in 1913.



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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited, June 19, 1915).

Wheat—Market fairly active but range lower on excellent conditions over the whole of this continent. At the outset values here were heavy in sympathy with pressure in Minneapolis and Chicago on account of crop prospects in the South being very bright, this, coupled with a poor enquiry from abroad, created a weak undertone and October here sold under the dollar mark. At this level resting orders took care of all offerings, the buying being all of good class wheat that probably will never come on the market again, the sellers being mostly tired holders who had bought higher up and had to liquidate it. Yesterday values ranged higher on firmer cables on the Liverpool market after the advances registered on this side the previous day, but today while the prices opened higher on few buying orders that were hard to fill, values later reacted under previous day's closing figures. Resting spots today were at one cent decline for July and 2½c. on October. Demand for top grades of spot wheat poor, there being very little enquiry from Liverpool for our wheats just at present.

Oats—Market dull, there being very little trading in this grain, but values declined about 1½c following break in wheat. Spot demand good.

Barley—No demand and no buyers.

Flax—Fairly active during the sessions but final figures today were only one cent down from last Saturday.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	July	Oct.	Dec.
June 15	117½	100½	99½
June 16	119½	102½	102½
June 17	119½	102½	102½
June 18	122	104½	104½
June 19	121½	103½	103½
June 21	119½	100½	100½
Week ago	120½	103½	103½
Year ago	90½	82½	81
Oats—	July	Oct.	Dec.
June 15	54½	44	44
June 16	55½	44½	44½
June 17	54½	44	44
June 18	54	44½	44½
June 19	54	42½	42½
June 21	53½	43½	43½
Week ago	55½	44½	44½
Year ago	39½	36½	36½
Flax—	July	Oct.	Dec.
June 15	154	158½	158½
June 16	155½	159½	159½
June 17	155½	160	160
June 18	157½	162½	162½
June 19	155½	160½	160½
June 21	151½	156½	156½
Week ago	155	160	160
Year ago	138½	142	142

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, June 19)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81.26
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.31½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.30½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.25½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1.31½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	1.24½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.30½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.29½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.29½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.28½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.28½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.27½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.27
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.02
Rejected wheat, part car	1.11
Rejected wheat, part car	1.24½
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.24
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.12½
No grade wheat, 1 car	15.00
Screenings, 1 car, new ton, to arrive	5.56
Sample timothy, 9,000 lbs., to arrive	1.11
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1.10½
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1.10½
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, Willmar	1.13½
No. 1 durum wheat, part car, mixed	1.21½
No. 2 durum wheat, part car, mixed	1.21½
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.08½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.16½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.22½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.22½
No. 4 corn, part car	71½
No. 2 yellow corn, 1 car	72

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from June 15 to June 21 inclusive

Date	1*	2*	3*	WHEAT	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	OATS	1Fd	2Fd	BARLEY	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
June 15	118½	...	...	108	101	96	...	54	52½	52½	51½	50½	...	...	...	...	...	153½	150½	...	...
June 16	...	...	...	110	103	98	...	55	53½	53½	52½	51½	...	...	...	...	...	154½	151½	...	...
June 17	...	...	...	114	110	102½	97½	...	55½	52	52	51	49½	...	...	...	...	154½	151½	...	...
June 18	118½	116½	112½	105½	100	...	...	55½	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159½	153½	...	...
June 19	120½	118	115½	111½	104½	...	...	55½	52	52	...	49½	...	...	...	...	...	154½	151½	...	...
June 21	118½	116	113½	109½	102½	...	...	55	51½	51½	50½	49	...	...	...	...	...	150½	147½	...	...
Week ago	121	118½	115½	110½	103½	98½	...	55	53½	53½	52½	51½	...	...	...	...	...	154	151	...	...
Year ago	90½	89½	87½	83½	...	...	...	39½	39	39	38½	38½	53½	52	49	48½	...	137½	134½	122½	...

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg	Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg	Calgary	Saskatoon	Regina	Brandon
	June 21	Year Ago	June 18	June 19	June 19		June 21	Year Ago	June 18	June 19	June 18
Cattle						Butter (per lb.)					
Choice steers, dry feed	\$ 8.00-8.50	\$ 7.50-7.75	\$ 8.10-8.50	\$ 7.00-7.25	\$ 6.80-9.50	Fancy dairy	18c-20c	20c	27½c	20c-23c	20c
Best butcher steers and heifers	7.10-7.75	7.25-7.50	8.00-8.40	6.75-7.00	...	No. 1 dairy	19c	18c	18c-25c	18c-20c	19c
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	6.35-7.10	6.50-7.00	7.60-8.00	...	...	Good round lots	16c-17c	14c-16c	16c-18c	17c	17c
Best fat cows	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.50	6.75-7.25	6.00-6.50	...	Eggs (per doz.)	15c-16c	18c-20c	22½c-25c	20c	19c
Medium cows	5.75-6.25	5.35-5.75	5.75-6.25	5.00-6.00	3.25-0.00	Strictly new laid	15c-16c	18c-20c	22½c-25c	20c	17c
Common cows	5.00-5.50	4.75-5.00	5.00-5.75	5.00-6.00	4.50-7.50	Potatoes	...	...	...	10c	...
Choice heifers	7.00-7.50	7.50-8.10	7.50-8.10	6.50-7.00	...	In sacks, per bushel	50c-55c	\$1.00-\$1.10	75c	90c	75c
Best bulls	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	6.75-7.50	4.25-5.75	...	Milk and Cream	...	...	...	...	...
Common and medium bulls	4.85-5.25	4.50-5.00	4.25-5.75	4.25-5.75	8.50-7.00	Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	27c	28c	24c-26c	35c	23½c
Best feeding steers	6.00-6.50	7.00-7.40	5.75-6.25	5.25-7.50	4.50-7.25	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	22c	23c-24c	22c	27c	20c
Best stocker steers	6.00-6.25	6.50-7.25	...	...	...	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$1.50	47c per lb. of butter-fat	\$2.00	\$2.50
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$75	\$60-\$75	\$85-\$100	\$65-\$80	...	Dressed Poultry					
Common milkers and springers (each)	\$38-\$45	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$65	\$60-\$65	...	Roosters	14c	...	10c-12c	16c-18c	14c
Hogs						Fowl	12c	...	14c-18c	11c	...
Choice hogs	\$8.25-\$8.35	\$7.25	\$9.00-\$9.65	\$8.15	\$7.00	Ducks	14c	...	16c-22c	...	...
Heavy sows	\$6.00-\$6.50	\$5.75	...	\$6.25-\$7.60	\$7.60	Geese	...	...	18c-22c	...	...
Stags	\$4.50-\$5.00	\$4.80	...	...	...	Turkeys	14c	...	15c	...	...
Sheep and Lambs						Hay (per ton)					
Choice lambs	\$8 yearlings	\$5.00 each	\$10.50-\$14	\$7.50	\$6.00-\$7.00	No. 1 Red Top	\$17	\$16	...	\$20	...
Best killing sheep	\$6.50-\$7.00	\$5.00-\$5.50	\$5.00-\$6.25	\$6.50	\$7.75-10.35	No. 1 Upland	\$14	\$14-\$15	\$14	\$6-\$8	\$15-\$18
						No. 1 Timothy	\$21	\$19-\$21	\$16	\$8-\$10	\$12
						No. 1 Midland	\$18	...	...	...	...

however, those quoted being as follows: For unwashed medium, 20 to 18 cents; unwashed coarse, 18 to 16 cents; unwashed fine and merino, 14 to 12 cents; black wool worth two cents less.

Regina.—According to the livestock market bulletin recently issued by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture, which covers a period from May 1 to May 31, the price offered for the Saskatchewan wool clip is 20 to 22 cents per lb. Market shows a strong upward trend with demand keen. Reduction in price is due to the Canadian embargo.

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Minneapolis, June 19.—Cash oats closed as follows:—

No. 3 white oats, 46 to 46½ cents.
No. 3 oats, 44 to 45 cents.
Barley, 63 to 70 cents.
Duluth, June 19.—Cash oats closed at 46½ cents.

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, June 19.—Hogs jumped higher in price today owing to receipts being less plentiful than expected. Cattle prices were about nominal. Most of the sheep and lambs went to killers direct.

Toronto, June 18.—The improved buying spirit which was a feature of Wednesday's business, coming after the dull days, was still apparent yesterday at the yards, but there were few shipments for sale. There were not two hundred head of cattle and few choice butchers among the lot. Choice steers reached \$8.50. Milk and springers are slow because no good ones are for sale. Spring lambs are weaker, only two lots reaching 14 cents per pound. Others ranged from 10½ to 13 cents per pound. Hogs are unchanged, choice lots at \$9.60 to \$9.65. Packers are credited with the intention of attempting to force a cut on prices next week when hogs from the northwest are expected to arrive in large numbers.

Calgary, June 19.—The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Livestock Department reports that twenty-one cars of hogs and three of fat cattle went East during the week, one mixed car of hogs and sheep to Penticton, one car of cattle to Vernon, B.C., and one (stockers) to Strathmore. No shipments were made to New Westminster, the first time for a long time that the Vancouver-Prince Rupert Meat Co. have not shipped something. Hogs—The bulk of the hogs are still going East, although at greatly reduced prices to those that have prevailed on this market for some time; \$6.27½ was the top we reached, and bulk of our hogs sold at \$8.15. Latest Toronto and Montreal reports are not reassuring and we see little prospect of higher prices for next week. Light hogs did not seem to find so ready a clearance and quite a few remained undisposed of. Cattle—The market for fat cattle depended mostly on the local butcher demand as the large packers were not buying and \$7.25 was the price for the average run of steers. One particularly choice cow sold at 7 cents, but this was exceptional. There was a demand from Winnipeg for common steers, and this was filled by country buying and three carloads were shipped. Sheep—Sheared fat wethers, ewes and lambs, \$7.00, \$6.50 and \$7.50 respectively.

Winnipeg, June 21.—The receipts of cattle have been moderate with fewer grass cattle than expected and the result has been a general strengthening of the market. Choice grain fed cattle are bringing about \$8.50. If the run of cattle increases and more grass fed steers come to market the price will probably break. Shippers are advised to watch the market closely. Hogs are not in very good demand just now and prices have been steadily declining. Choice hogs are worth from \$8.25 to \$8.35.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, June 19, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.20½	\$1.31½
2 Nor. wheat	1.18	1.28½
3 Nor. wheat	1.15½	1.26½
3 white oats	.52	.46½
Barley	...	68-70
Flax, No. 1	1.54½	1.76½

Futures—	July	Sept.
July wheat	1.21½	1.19½
Oct. wheat	1.03½	1.04
Dec. wheat	1.03½	1.05

Country Produce

CALGARY PRODUCE—Butter is very plentiful and the price is likely to keep low for some time. The egg supply has fallen away and prices are firmer. The demand for dressed poultry is very slow. Old potatoes are slow sellers and some new ones from B.C. are coming forward. Dressed hogs (100 to 150 pounds) are worth 10½ cents per pound with heavier weights selling for 9 cents per pound. All the prices quoted for this market are from The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, Produce Dept., Stall 24, Calgary Public Market.

SASKATOON PRODUCE—Business is very brisk on this market with a steady influx of the best quality of butter and eggs. Garden stuff in this district severely damaged by recent frosts. Dressed hogs (100 to 150 pounds) are worth 9½ to 10½ cents per pound. Dressed beef 11½ to 12½ cents and veal 11½ to 13 cents per pound.

REGINA PRODUCE—Dressed hogs (100 to 150 pounds) are worth 10 to 10½ cents per pound with heavier weights 9 cents per pound.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note: Prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter—Fancy dairy butter is worth this week a cent more owing to a generally improved demand. Prices today are: Fancy dairy, 18 to 20 cents per pound; No. 1 dairy, 19 cents per pound; and good round lots, 16 to 17 cents per pound.

Eggs—The supply of eggs continues very large and prices have not improved on this market. Eggs are worth today 15 to 16 cents per dozen.

Potatoes—There is no change in the market value of potatoes this week, dealers still offering 50 to 55 cents per bushel. Some new potatoes are coming onto the market from the South and dealers state that these are worth \$2.90 to \$3.10 per bushel.

Milk and Cream—There is no change in cream or milk prices this week. Sweet cream is quoted at 27 cents per pound of butterfat. Sour cream is worth 22 cents per pound of butterfat f.o.b. point of shipment. This price works out at from 24 to 25 cents per pound of butterfat delivered in the city. Sweet milk is worth \$2.00 per hundred pounds.

Poultry—Live poultry is in good demand on the local market, but very little is being sent in from the farms just now. Live hens are worth 12 cents per pound, roosters 10 cents, ducks 12 cents, geese 12 cents and turkeys 13 to 15 cents per pound.

Hay—There is not a particularly good demand for hay just now, but shipments are abnormally small at this time of the year, hence prices are keeping high. No. 1 Timothy is worth \$21 per ton; No. 2, \$20 per ton; No. 1 Red Top, \$17 per ton; No. 2, \$15 to \$16 per ton; No. 1 Upland, \$14 per ton; No. 2, \$12 to \$13.50 per ton; No. 1 Midland, \$13 per ton; and No. 2 Midland, \$12 per ton.

Hides—The quality of hides is improving now and dealers are offering the following prices: Green salted hides, unbranded, No. 1, 15 cents, No. 2, 12 cents; branded, 11 cents flat. Green salted bulls, oxen and stags, 10 cents flat. Green salted horsehides, large, \$3.00; medium, \$2.00; small, \$1.25. Green hides worth one cent less than salted. Dry flint butcher hides, 20 cents; dry rough and fallen hides, 16 cents; dry horsehides, 50 cents to \$1.00.

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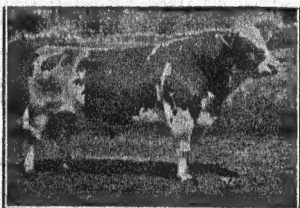
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ABOUT BLISTERS

By A. S. Alexander, M.D.C.

Blisters are very commonly prescribed in veterinary medicine, but we find that stockmen have erroneous ideas as to their composition and use. The blister primarily is used to bring a big flow of blood into a part. The blood brings in at the same time nutrients from which new tissues are formed and takes away products of inflammation and disease. Building up of tissues is needed where a wound has occurred, or where an abscess has caused a cavity. From such abnormal conditions morbid matters have to be pumped away. Added flow of blood does this.

Blisters, also, are used as "counter-irritants" and then are expected to draw the blood to the surface, or divert it from the part attacked by disease. There is a possibility of such effect; but the chief remedial effect is the greater added supply of fresh blood brought to the part by the irritating effect of the blister. When a blister is applied to a bony growth, such as ringbone or spavin, it is expected to do one of two things, viz., either cause reabsorption of the growth, or complete the formation of false bone by bringing down, in the increased blood flow, the salts from which the growth is formed.

If the growth is reabsorbed, as sometimes happens in young colts, lameness may be obviated and the eyesore at least is removed. If the growth is completed quickly, which is liable to happen where blistering is done in an adult horse, lameness subsides, because the joint involved becomes united by the deposit of bone, and when motion ceases friction subsides, pain disappears and the lameness due to pain is removed. A blister, therefore, should be applied with these effects in mind, and will not be likely to do any good if the effect is not caused, or needed. For instance, it is useless to blister repeatedly for spavin lameness, unless the animal is completely rested; for the blister can only do good by causing union among the bones involved, and such union (ankylosis) cannot take place during motion. For that reason we tie a horse up short for at least six weeks after firing and blistering the hock joint for spavin.

Importance of Rest

The veterinarian who succeeds in obtaining the longest rest for his patient has the best success in treating lameness. It may be added that firing and blistering, as a rule, do little good in the treatment of bony excrescences of colts, such as ringbones and spavins, as the continued growth of the bones prevents ankylosis. Firing is best done in adult horses. The firing and blistering of a ringbone of a fore pastern also fail, in most cases, as the fore foot carries much weight and the added concussion or motion offsets the effect of the treatment. It is impossible to rest the part properly.

Many horsemen err in the form of blister they use. Often an old formula from an antiquated book is compounded and it takes off "hair and hide, as slick as a whistle." It should not have such an effect. The bad effects commonly are caused by use of corrosive sublimate, turpentine and other caustics in the ointment or liquid used.

It is better to make up a simple blistering compound by melting three ounces of lard and then melting in that one-quarter ounce of yellow beeswax which has been cut into fine shavings. Into the combination stir one ounce of powdered Russian cantharides, while the mixture is hot; then pour it into a shallow pan and stir until it becomes cold. This blistering compound improves with age, if kept tightly covered in a Mason jar. To use it properly clip off the hair, wash the skin clean and dry it perfectly. Rub the blister in, a little at a time, for fifteen minutes by the watch; then smear more blister on the part and tie the horse up short in his stall so that he will be unable to bite or lick the part. Wash the blister off in forty-eight hours; then apply a little lard daily. Do not blister a horse in excessively hot or cold weather. Do not blister on the loins or high up on the hip. Never apply a blister after a poultice, or while the skin is irritated. Do not bandage a blistered surface.

WORDS, WORDS

There are two kinds of talkers, those who don't stop to think and those who don't think to stop.—Advance Advocate.

When a farmer has nothing much to do and intends to spend the day loafing around, he sometimes lies in bed until six o'clock in the morning.



ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is an ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE [NON-POISONOUS]

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1 per bottle at dealers or delivered. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

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Improved and Wild Lands
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PRICE \$8 PER ACRE
FROM \$8 UPWARDS

EASY TERMS

Write for Particulars to

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WINNIPEG, MAN.



IF

your shoes pinch you they can be stretched; if your suit does not fit it can be altered; if your auto is broken down it can be repaired; if you are tired you can go to bed; and if you don't like beer you can leave it alone—

BUT

the loss of your wheat crop or your stock of cattle and horses due to the inefficient erecting of a poorly made fence can only be endured; it can not be cured.

It can, however, be prevented by using our "Great West Woven Wire Fencing." The standard fence of all. The Fence that helped to build the West. WRITE FOR OUR PRICES AND CATALOGUE.

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A Herd not exceeded for production by any in Canada. Drop a post card for a list of 36 Cows which have been through a year's official test. You do not have to take my word for what the cows have produced. C. A. JULIAN SHARMAN, Old Basing Farm, Red Deer, Alta.

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AT FAIR GROUNDS, CALGARY, 1.30 O'clock

The Entire Stud of the Belgian Horse Ranch, comprising: 12 Registered Studs, 11 Registered Mares.

JULY 8th—At the Ranch, 18 miles North of Calgary

70 Head High Class Belgian Grades, 34 Head Cattle, all Farm Machinery, Automobile. The Ranch also will be offered for sale.

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Alberta Department of Agriculture

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SPECIAL LECTURES AND DEMONSTRATIONS ON ALL PHASES OF FARM WORK

SUBJECTS:

**Live Stock - Poultry - Dairying
Field Husbandry - Game Protection
Special Exhibits from Demonstration Farms
and Schools of Agriculture - Domestic Science**

Train will stop for half a day at each
of the following places

ALDERSYDE BRANCH, C.P.R.

BRANT—Monday, June 28th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
VULCAN—Monday, June 28th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.
CHAMPION—Tuesday, June 29th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
CARMANGAY—Tuesday, June 29th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.
BARONS—Wednesday, June 30th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
NOBLEFORD—Wednesday, June 30th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.

FOREMOST AND COUTTS BRANCH, C.P.R.

WRENTHAM—Thursday, July 1st	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
FOREMOST—Thursday, July 1st	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.
NEW DAYTON—Friday, July 2nd	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
WARNER—Friday, July 2nd	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.
MILK RIVER—Saturday, July 3rd	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
COUTTS—Saturday, July 3rd	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.
VICTORIA PARK (Calgary Exhibition)—Monday, July 5th	All Day
VICTORIA PARK (Calgary Exhibition)—Tuesday, July 6th	All Day

(This Train will be Placed on Exhibition Siding)

LANGDON AND BASSANO BRANCH, C.P.R.

CARSELAND—Wednesday, July 7th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
BASSANO—Wednesday, July 7th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.
STANDARD—Thursday, July 8th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
NIGHTINGALE—Thursday, July 8th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.
IRRICANA—Friday, July 9th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
ACME—Friday, July 9th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC CALGARY-EDMONTON LINE

CAMROSE—Monday, July 12th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
NEW NORWAY—Monday, July 12th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.
BASHAW—Tuesday, July 13th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
MIRROR—Tuesday, July 13th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.
ALIX—Wednesday, July 14th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
DELBURNE—Wednesday, July 14th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.
LOUSANA—Thursday, July 15th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
ELNORA—Thursday, July 15th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.
HUXLEY—Friday, July 16th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
TROCHU—Friday, July 16th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.
THREE HILLS—Saturday, July 17th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
SWALWELL—Saturday, July 17th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC, EDMONTON WEST LINE

STONY PLAIN—Monday, July 19th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
WABAMUN—Monday, July 19th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.
ENTWISTLE—Tuesday, July 20th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
EDSON—Tuesday, July 20th	From 2.30 to 6.00 p.m.

THIS SPECIAL TRAIN will consist of twelve cars, including two cars of pure-bred Horses and Cattle, to be used for judging and demonstration purposes; other cars will contain exhibits upon which Demonstrations and Lectures will be given on different phases of Agricultural Work and Domestic Science. Amongst other things these exhibits will include Models of Farm Buildings suitable for dairy cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. There will also be exhibits of Game, Grains, Grasses, Weeds, Samples of Students' Work at the Agricultural Schools, Dairy Products and Farm Dairy Equipment.

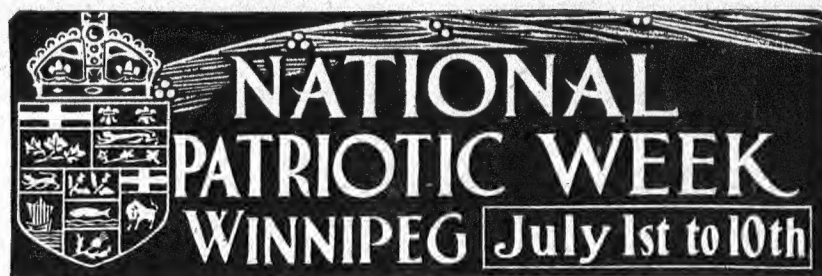
FARM WOMEN'S SECTION

There will be one car for Lectures and Demonstrations and another containing a display from Domestic Science and Women's Institute Department. Everyone interested in Agricultural and Rural Development is invited to attend. Ladies specially invited.

DUNCAN MARSHALL
Minister of Agriculture.

J. D. SMITH
Acting Supt. of Fairs and Institutes.

THOMAS S. ACHESON, General Agricultural Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway
GEO. W. CAYE, Assistant to Vice-President, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway



TEN DAYS AND NIGHTS of pure, clean, healthy recreation—a holiday away from business and all other cares that make up this life.

The idea is a most worthy and sympathetic one in that the object is wholly patriotic.

The entire proceeds will go to the general fund for the dependents of CANADA'S EXPEDITIONARY FORCES and the RED CROSS SOCIETY—a combination that is incomparable.

The splendid actions of our boys at the front have made Canada known the world over as a nation big in all things. Let us at home accentuate and perpetuate this by supporting and patronizing the

National Patriotic Week

and help along this magnificent cause.

There will be monster parades—Championship Lacrosse, Baseball, Football, Cricket—Athletic Meets—Horse Show—Stock Show—Poultry Show—Trotting Races—Marathon Races—Dog Races—Automobile and Motor Cycle Races—Billiard and Indoor Bowling Tournaments—Lawn Bowling—Trap Shooting—Water Carnival and Aquatic Sports. There will be Games, Amusements and Sports for all.

The National Patriotic Week

will, this year, take the place of the Exhibition, but on a more elaborate and varied scale.

July is the finest time of the year to visit Winnipeg—everything is then at its best. Arrange your vacation so as to be in Winnipeg between July 1st and 10th.

REDUCED FARES ON ALL RAILROADS

PARTICULARS FROM ALL AGENTS



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Free Library for Every Association

Handsome Set of Books FREE to local associations of organized farmers, both men and women, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

VALUE OF A LIBRARY

There are many obvious reasons why it is desirable for every local association to have its library. The circulation of good literature is one of the strongest forces of modern civilization. The difficulty nowadays is to get individuals to think for themselves about the problems which call for solution. There are generally one or two in every local association who are obliged to do most of the thinking and solving of difficulties. This is not as it should be, and a good way to remedy such a condition is to encourage individual thinking by giving members the opportunity of reading good books. Good reading generates intelligent thinking and the Association that is made up of members who are in the habit of reading is pretty sure to be a live organization.

The Guide has, therefore, decided to give every local an opportunity to secure a set of selected books without one cent of cost either to the organization or to the individual members.

This opportunity is also extended to branches of the Women's Grain Growers' Associations of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and branches of the Women's Auxiliary to the United Farmers of Alberta.

SEASON FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS

The present season is an especially good one for securing subscriptions to The Guide. The spring rush is over, and there will be a few weeks of slack season before the harvesting commences. July will be a good month for this work, because the farmers will have time at their disposal to talk to you. There will also be picnics and fairs to attend, and these gatherings are good opportunities for securing subscriptions. A couple of weeks' thorough canvassing of your district ought to clear up the renewals, and also add a large number of new readers. A large number of subscriptions are being received by us direct from subscribers every day, and if you make it known thruout your neighborhood that you are working for a library, subscribers will be quite willing to send their money thru you instead of sending it to us direct, and you need not confine your work to any particular area as we do not give anyone exclusive territory and allow you to canvass anywhere in the West.

Our Proposition:

We propose to enlist the services of the different local Associations in helping us increase our subscription lists and also in collecting renewals. In return for this help we will furnish any local with a library which may be chosen by its officers or members or, if desired, we will select the books for you.

The sets of books illustrated on this page are only suggestions. We will allow you to make your own selection, whether they are listed in our book catalog or not.

The books for your library will be sent prepaid, neatly packed and boxed and we will also give you full instructions for keeping your records and conducting the library so that it will be an unqualified success.

Guide Prices and Credits Toward a Library

Subscription Price	Term	Amount to be credited on Library
\$10.00	9 years, New or Renewal	\$2.00
5.00	4 years, New or Renewal	1.00
3.00	2 years, New or Renewal .....	.80
1.50	1 year, Renewal ....	.40
1.50	1 year, New only ..	.50
1.00	9 months, New only	.30
.50	5 months, New only	.20
.25	3 months, New only	.10

NOTE.—The short term offers of 25c and 50c for new subscribers will carry the subscriptions till harvest time. You can make a memo. of these and collect the renewals after harvest. No renewals will be accepted for less than one year.

The Guide is the official organ of the western farmers, and as such receives the hearty support of every local farmers' association. Thru The Guide only can official news of the activities of the branches of the Association thruout the West be obtained. It is found invariably that where The Guide is most widely read the Association is strongest.

HOW TO BEGIN

Take this matter up at your next meeting. Subscriptions towards the library may be paid to the Local Secretary or President. If neither of these officers can act as treasurer for the competition, the Association may appoint some other member and advise us of this appointment. It is not necessary, however, to wait for a meeting to start work towards the library. If three or four members get together the work can be commenced at once. As soon as we know who is to act as treasurer we will send him full supplies by return mail, including our list of subscribers at post offices in your district, sample copies of The Guide, and advertising literature.

RULES OF COMPETITION

1. The competition is open to recognized local branches of the Grain Growers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and local unions of the U. F. A., also to branches of the women's associations of the three provinces, but is positively not open to individuals nor to other organizations.

2. To be entitled to a library a minimum of \$15.00 worth of subscriptions must be sent in to The Guide office before August 31st, and this amount must come from not less than ten subscribers.

3. The amount need not be sent in all at one time, but the subscriptions should be forwarded at least weekly, and the proper amount will be credited on our office records and an acknowledgment sent to the treasurer.

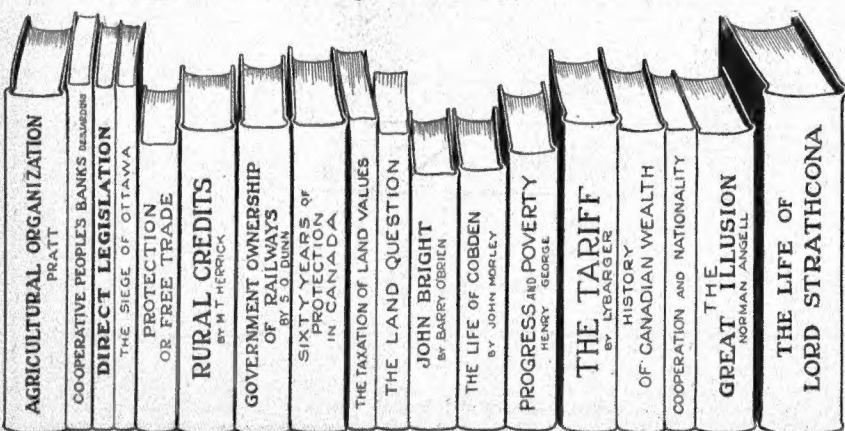
4. While we place a minimum of \$15.00 to be sent in from at least ten subscribers, there is no limit to the number of subscriptions or the amount which we will accept.

5. When the Secretary or President does not act as Treasurer for the competition it will be necessary for one of these officers to write The Guide, giving us the name and address of the party who has been appointed so that we may send him full supplies and advice to help him in the work.

6. All remittances should be made by post office or express money orders made payable to The Grain Growers' Guide. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent thru the mail.

Subscription Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Suggested Library for Men, worth \$15.00



Suggested Library for Women, worth \$15.00

